

THE BERRYHILL
NURSERY COMPANY

TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, PLANTS, VINES



HARRISBURG,

PENNSYLVANIA

INTRODUCTION

TWELVE years ago we began the nursery business, largely on account of a love for plants and on account of a conviction that such an industry was needed in our community. We have had a lot of "bumps," a lot of fun, and considerable experience. We are now serving customers in nearly every state in the Union.

At our mountain Nursery at Indianstown Gap, twenty-five miles east of Harrisburg, we are growing Rhododendrons and Kalmias in large quantities, in addition to some other native trees and shrubs. In this connection we are prepared to serve our friends with the best stock that can be grown and in the most efficient manner.

We have recently arranged with a large rose-grower who has been producing Roses of merit for more than a quarter of a century, to take his entire output. We are confident, therefore, because of these various connections that permit us to grow the different classes of plants under the most favorable conditions, of being able to render to our customers a service that will be appreciated more and more as we have opportunity to demonstrate it.



These places were made with our help. We will gladly give names of the owners to anyone wishing a first-hand testimonial

LANDSCAPE ADVICE

SOME folks think it costs a lot more money to have us make suggestions for the proper planting of their grounds. Nothing could be further from the real fact, for in reality it costs more not to consult us, or someone who knows the subject, before expensive mistakes are made, resulting in disappointment that may take years to overcome. Such advice is part of our sales service, and we are glad to discuss the problems and submit suggestive plans.

It's just as foolish to attempt to lay out your home-grounds alone as to begin building a house without first consulting an architect and making plans. The interesting thing about the garden scheme is that if you have definite plans in the beginning you can work it out in stages, planting a little each spring and fall, and all the time working to a definite and harmonious result. This not only divides the expense, but also prolongs the pleasure of the development over a period of months or years, and it is much cheaper than any hit-or-miss plan of buying a plant here and there. We will be glad to consult with you if you make the connection by mail or telephone.

Business Terms

Shipping Season for nursery stock begins about March 15 and continues until June 1. The fall shipping season begins about September 1 and continues until the ground freezes. Evergreens, with balls, can be safely moved through almost the entire year, and we are prepared to supply Roses and Vines from pots at all times. House plants, such as Palms, etc., can be shipped throughout the entire year.

Shipments are made by mail, express, and freight. Small plants can often be sent by mail. Larger plants, shrubs, etc., should travel by express, and unless otherwise instructed we ship charges collect. A discount of 20 per cent is allowed by the express companies on nursery stock. Large, heavy shipments travel safely by freight. When no definite instructions are given we use our best judgment.

Substitution. We warrant our stock true to name and will replace any plant that may prove otherwise. Our liability in any case shall not be for more than the amount or purchase price of the stock. Late in the season we may be sold out of some varieties and sizes, and unless otherwise ordered we will take the liberty of substituting similar varieties.

Responsibility. We always do the best we can to send our patrons the highest quality of trees and plants that we can produce. We do not guarantee them, nor do we assume any responsibility after the goods leave our nurseries, for conditions always exist over which we have no control. In all agreements it is mutually understood between the buyer and us that we shall not be held responsible for any amount greater than the original price.

Our Business Place

Our greenhouses and showgrounds are accessibly located on the Jonestown Road, opposite the Colonial Country Club, four miles east of Harrisburg. Visitors are always welcome. By motor the Jonestown state road leads through Penbrook and Progress and is a delightful ten-minute ride. By street-car, a car marked "L" (for Linglestown), leaving from Market Square, delivers one at the entrance of the Nursery. Our offices are located in the Berryhill Building, 202 Locust Street. Our city store is also located at 202 Locust Street, where we have for constant exhibition and sale all sorts of garden accessories, cut-flowers, and decorative plants for all occasions.

Order Early. Our rule is to fill orders in the rotation received. Order early and insure your stock coming from the largest selection and reaching you at the earliest moment for planting.

Correspondence. If you want to know more about any of the trees and plants listed in this catalogue, write us. We give all inquiries prompt attention, and will answer you fully and frankly. If you have some planting problem that you do not fully understand and want an expert plantsman's opinion, write us fully and we will do our best to help you.

Prices. On account of the constant fluctuation in stocks this catalogue is printed without prices and may be retained for permanent use. A small and handy price-list is issued in connection with this catalogue each year and will be mailed regularly on request.

FROM A CUSTOMER WE HAVE SERVED

Gentlemen: The architect of my house was here yesterday on an inspection trip and he noticed your planting which appealed to him very much. I feel that you ought to know this as he expressed himself in no uncertain terms of the gracefulness of the planting and asked that I have you send him one of your catalogues, as he has several plantings coming on.

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY CO., Second and Locust Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONES



Upright-growing Evergreens as a foundation planting



A good all-the-year foundation planting

EVERGREEN TREES

The growing of Evergreens is one of our great specialties. The nature of our soil, and the frequent transplanting we practise produce the so-much-desired "root-ball." Our open climatic conditions, without the softening influence of natural shelter and windbreaks, are the best proofs of absolute hardiness of our Evergreens. Evergreen trees are like old and true friends—always the same, winter and summer. They are the most characteristic of all plants as to habit of growth, form, and coloring. Individual planting as specimens develops their full beauty and character, but they are just as useful and harmonizing when planted for massing in groups, screens, or as hedges.

ABIES · The Firs

The Firs are well known, hardy, quick-growing trees, and differ from the spruces by having their needles arranged flat on the branches.

A. balsamea (Balsam Fir). A rapid-growing tree of slender, pyramidal form, extremely hardy; well suited to moist places. Foliage dark green, silvery underneath; of balsamic fragrance.

A. concolor (White Fir). A very hardy and graceful tree. Foliage heavy, bright green; cones usually purple. Grows rapidly and to considerable height. An excellent landscape tree.

A. Fraseri (Double Balsam Fir). Similar in appearance and habit to *A. balsamea*, but has darker and richer foliage. It is considered to be a longer-lived tree.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir). Although well adapted to grouping, it is not until planted as a specimen that this magnificent evergreen shows its full value. The broad, heavy needles are dark green and shining, silvery underneath. This tree builds itself up in distinct, beautifully regulated tiers.

A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). A tree of vigorous, upright growth; very hardy and giving entire satisfaction under almost any climatic and soil conditions. Equally valuable as an ornamental or forest tree, it being the predominating tree of the famous Black Forest of Germany.

BIOTA · The Chinese Arborvitae

The handsome evergreens of this family are of beautiful, dense growth. They have come to us from the Orient, and are much harder than generally considered, although they thrive best in a somewhat sheltered location.

Biota orientalis (Chinese Arborvitæ). Quite distinct from the American Arborvitæ. Deep green, soft, feathery foliage; upright growing.

B. orientalis aurea nana. Fine plant of dwarf habit, compact and bushy. Always beautiful, rich golden-tipped foliage.

B. orientalis filiformis stricta. A recent and valuable introduction. The foliage is bright green and in thread-like, pendulous strings. Somewhat dwarf and quite compact.

CUPRESSUS · The Cypress

The Cypress forms an extremely graceful tree, thriving best in a rich, well-drained soil, in the vicinity of other big trees for shelter.

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Triumph of Boskoop). A hardy, rapid-growing tree, with light, feather-like foliage of bluish shining green. The branches are somewhat drooping. A good lawn tree and especially valuable in specimen plantings.

JUNIPERUS · The Cedars

This large, natural family of evergreen trees is probably the most remarkable in many respects. For number, usefulness, and distinctiveness of its species and varieties it is hardly equaled. Including our hardiest natives, the Red Cedars, they range in size from medium-high trees to the smallest bush forms and dwarfs, trailing flat over rocks and sand-banks. Select evergreens for specimens groups, or entire hedges and windbreaks, in almost any range of color or shape, and for any locality, dry or moist, exposed or sheltered, will be found amongst the Junipers.

Juniperus, continued

Juniperus canadensis. A splendid tree for mass plantings. A low grower, spreading nearly as far as its height. Foliage is a clear silvery green. Effective when planted with darker-foliated trees.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. An excellent tree for both mass and specimen planting. Foliage is silvery green with white markings on underside; light and thread-like. The best of all the dwarf-growing evergreens. Our stock is magnificent.

J. chinensis procumbens (Procumbent Chinese Juniper). A shrubby variety of trailing habit. Foliage green, and quite dense. Good for covering banks, and for edging.

J. communis (English Juniper). A low-growing Juniper of somewhat prostrate habit. Foliage is a bright lustrous green. Should be used in mass plantings in front of some taller-growing varieties, or where its bright foliage will be given prominence by comparison with dark trees.

J. communis depressa. A shrubby bush rarely exceeding 4 feet in height. Very spreading, and will cover quite a large patch of ground. The foliage is dark green, short and thick. Useful for edging and in mass plantings. Very pleasing appearances are obtained when planted in front of taller varieties in masses.

J. communis hibernica (Irish Juniper). One of the finest Junipers for ornamental planting. The trunk is straight, and the branches very closely appressed to the trunk, giving the tree a formal and columnar appearance. Foliage sea-green.

J. macrocarpa (neaboriensis). A densely foliated tree of medium height. Foliage is an attractive sea-green.

J. Sabina (Compact Savin Juniper). A low grower of somewhat bushy habit. Foliage dark green and dense. For rockeries and mass plantings.

J. Sabina tamariscifolia (Gray-carpet Juniper). A trailing variety of *J. Sabina*. Foliage grayish green. Good for edgings or terraces.

J. squamata. Somewhat similar to *J. procumbens*, but more compact in habit. Hardy and vigorous.

J. virginiana (Red Cedar). The Red Cedar is our hardest and most popular native evergreen. The natural tree forms a fine conical pyramid, but it can easily be trained into almost any form desired. It is extensively used for group- and screen-planting, and for hedges. It is densely branched, the color varying from a reddish to a dark green, and is often of a glaucous tint.

J. virginiana Cannartii. Grows to medium height. Foliage dark green and compact. Branches slightly pendulous. Very symmetrical form. Good for mass and specimen planting.

J. virginiana elegantissima (Golden Cedar). A handsome tree, with golden brown foliage. Erect and columnar in appearance, making it a good tree for specimen planting where a formal effect is wanted.

J. virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar). The leading Cedar for specimen planting. Foliage bright silvery blue. Tree is pyramidal in outline. A beautiful variety worthy of wide planting.

J. virginiana Schottii. An upright, symmetrical tree of variable growth. Branches are slender. Foliage light green and fern-like. Best for specimen planting.

J. virginiana tripartita. A bushy tree, with stiff, prickly, grayish green foliage. Its habit is spreading. Useful in mass plantings.

PICEA · The Spruces

No other family of evergreens is likely to be better known or more largely planted than the Spruces. They are splendidly fitted for individual planting, and develop into grand specimens; or they are just as effective for groups, collections, and windbreaks. Generally they are rapid growers, attaining a good age and thrive in almost any except wet soils.

Picea alba (White Spruce). A very attractive tree of compact pyramidal form. Foliage is silvery gray. Grows to about 40 feet. Good for mass plantings.

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). A handsome tree widely used for Christmas trees. Foliage is dark, shining green. The tree grows to considerable height. Has numerous uses, being valuable for hedges, or in mass and specimen planting. Extremely hardy.

P. excelsa pendula. Known as the Weeping Norway Spruce, and resembles it, but the foliage is a lighter green. The branches grow straight out from the trunk and droop gracefully at the ends. More valuable in specimen plantings than in masses.



Evergreens are not dependent on the seasons.



They are equally beautiful winter and summer

Picea, continued

P. excelsa Remontii. In many respects similar to Excelsa, except in habit. Remontii is a dwarf tree and somewhat spreading. It is a beautiful tree of compact form. Good for mass plantings, where it should be set in front of taller-growing sorts.

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). A very graceful tree of tall growth. Its form is broadly pyramidal. Foliage is dark green and shining. The branches start close to the ground. One of the leading trees for specimen planting.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). The original form, of which the famous Colorado Blue Spruce is a variety. It is very hardy and of great beauty. The color of the very stiff needles is a dull bluish green.

P. pungens glauca Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce). Perhaps the most beautiful evergreen grown. Grows to medium height and always preserves its handsome pyramidal shape. The foliage is a clear even shade of blue, which causes it to stand out well in comparison with other evergreens. For specimen planting or for massing in front of darker leaved evergreens, Koster's Blue Spruce has no competitor anywhere.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii (Douglas Spruce). This beautiful evergreen resembles a spruce but is botanically different. Of graceful, symmetrical growth, it is valued highly as a specimen as well as in collections. The needles are soft and dark green, often showing a glaucous shade.

PINUS · The Pines

This family of well-known evergreens includes our most beautiful park and lawn trees, as well as our invaluable forest trees. They are so manifold in habit and character, that a suitable tree may be found amongst the Pines for almost any place and location. They are extremely hardy and vigorous growers, but prefer a well-drained soil, and will not succeed in stagnant moisture.

Pinus austriaca (Austrian Pine). A handsome tree of graceful growth. Foliage is a very deep green, stiff and prickly. A very hardy tree, and worthy of a place on your lawn. Best for specimen planting. Our large trees are beauties.

P. densiflora (Japanese Red Pine). Foliage bright green. A rapid-growing tree of variable height. Recommended for mass planting.

P. montana Mughus (Dwarf Mugo Pine). A low tree of dense compact habit. Foliage is a deep full green. The tips of the branches are curved upward. A spreading tree for specimen planting, but also good for massing.

P. strobus (White Pine). A very hardy tree of open growth. The foliage is bright green and droops gently, but not enough to present a weeping appearance. The bark is smooth and very dark. A fine tree for specimen planting. We have some that are large enough to give a good landscape effect almost as soon as set out.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A graceful tree with round, shapely head. Leaves are bluish green and rather stiff. Tree is a rapid grower and reaches considerable height. An open tree, especially valuable for specimen planting. Widely planted as a timber tree.

P. resinosa. A giant tree growing to 120 feet in height. Its habit is broad and spreading, pyramidal in outline. Leaves stiff, pointed, grayish green. Perfectly hardy. A fine specimen tree, and also good in landscaping.

RETINOSPORA · The Japan Cypress

The trees of this class of evergreens are characterized by their beautiful, feathery appearance and pyramidal growth, although they include a few species of dwarf habit. The differing varieties assume quite distinct colors and habit, being constant and attractive at all seasons.

Retinospora ericoides. A most beautiful tree the year round. In summer the foliage is nearly violet, turning to green in winter. Grows to variable height. Form pyramidal and habit compact. Good for specimen plantings.

R. filifera. Bright, shiny green foliage and threadlike, drooping branches make this tree especially valuable for specimen planting.

R. obtusa. A low, graceful tree, with bright green foliage. The branches are slightly pendulous. Recommended for specimen planting. It is also good for planting where a low hedge is wanted.

Retinospora, continued

R. obtusa gracilis. A dense compact tree of dwarf habit. Foliage is dark green, clear and lustrous. Branches are closely appressed; erect but drooping at the tips. Good for specimens and hedges.

R. obtusa nana. A dwarf variety. Foliage dark green, dense, and compact. Good for porch or lawn decoration as specimen plants.

R. pisifera (Sawara Cypress). A medium-sized tree with erect, compact branches. Foliage is dark green and presents a very pleasing contrast when the tree is planted in front of brighter colored evergreens. A formal tree of pyramidal outline.

R. pisifera aurea. In habit this tree is similar to the above. Foliage is feathery and a deep golden color. A beautiful tree for specimen planting.

R. plumosa (Plume Cypress). An erect tree, with slender, erect branches and dense, feathery, dark green foliage. A very attractive tree for either hedge or specimen planting.

R. plumosa aurea (Gold-plumed Cypress). In most respects similar to the above. Foliage is a beautiful golden yellow. A very popular evergreen and widely used in specimen planting.

R. squarrosa (Silver Retinospora). An evergreen of great merit and beauty and of compact, dense growth. Very hardy and ornamental in many places. It is usually trimmed into a fine, shapely pyramid with silvery, bluish green foliage of a feathery character.

TAXUS · The Yews

The Yews are slow-growing but highly ornamental evergreens, preferring a sheltered position. Some varieties are most useful for hedge and screen purposes, as they respond willingly to shearing. Others again are most effectively used as specimens in strictly symmetrical gardens. They thrive best in a rich, moist garden soil.

Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew). A very hardy tree growing to variable height. Foliage is deep green and neat appearing. Can be used to best advantage in hedges.

T. cuspidata brevifolia. A dwarf variety of Japanese Yew. The branches are long and spreading, covered with deep green leaves.

THUYA · The Arborvitae

This class of evergreens cannot be too highly recommended. Thriving in most any soil, they respond freely to liberal treatment. Arborvitae adapt themselves wonderfully to most various treatments and uscs, and most of them are quite hardy; they are, no doubt, the easiest evergreens to transplant.

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). A hardy tree, with somewhat spreading base, but of a pronounced pyramidal outline. Foliage is bright green, with a golden touch on under side.

T. occidentalis compacta (Compact Arborvitæ). A dwarf, dense-growing evergreen, with neat, bright green foliage. Used quite frequently for formal effects.

T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana. This variety forms a low-spreading pyramid. Branches are slender and densely covered with variegated bluish purple foliage. Makes a fine tree for lawn planting and is desirable as a specimen plant.

T. occidentalis globosa. A handsome tree, with a round compact head. Foliage dark green and very dense. Good as specimens or porch decorations.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. A small globe-shaped variety, with dark green foliage. Very dense and compact. Used as specimens.

T. occidentalis lutea (George Peabody's Arborvitæ). Pronounced by many the most beautiful Arborvitæ. Its form is a broad pyramid, and it is densely covered with clear golden yellow foliage. For single specimens on lawns this tree has no superior. Considered to hold its color better than other golden Arborvitæs.



Before and after a foundation planting that fits the house—one year from planting



Thuya, continued

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). This is one of the most shapely evergreens, having a uniform pyramidal outline which it retains at all times. Foliage is light green. Branches are numerous and dense. An excellent ornamental tree for specimen planting, as popular as the American Arborvitæ.

T. occidentalis Reidii. A dwarf form, with spreading branches. Foliage is deep green and holds its color well all the year. Plant in masses or hedges.

T. occidentalis Rosenthalii. Very dense dark green foliage on numerous branches, making a tree of compact habit. A good specimen tree.

T. occidentalis Vervæneana. A very compact form with slender branches and bronzy yellow foliage becoming deeper in winter. A good specimen tree.

T. spicata aurea. A very desirable variety of handsome pyramidal form. Foliage is dark green in winter and light golden in summer.

TSUGA · The Hemlocks

A group of evergreens not surpassed by any other. Their beauty and gracefulness in outline, hardiness, rapidity of growth and easy transplanting qualities make them our most popular and most highly valued evergreens. One of our great specialties.

Tsuga canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). One of our magnificent native evergreens. It grows rapidly in almost any soil and situation. As a single specimen it will develop its full beauty as a tree, with its slender, elegant branches sweeping down to the lawn; as a hedge plant, screen, or windbreak, it is of equal merit.

T. canadensis Sargentii pendula. A very beautiful tree of pronounced weeping habit. Foliage is sea-green and dense. Growth is rather compact. An excellent lawn tree.

T. caroliniana (Carolina Hemlock). In a few ways this tree resembles Canadensis, but it is of more compact growth, and the foliage is a darker green. A fine-appearing tree on any lawn. Our plants of this variety are perfect.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

This is a group of highly desirable evergreens of great ornamental value. They are also termed broad-leaved evergreens, to distinguish them from the needle-bearing or coniferous evergreens. They are of more or less dwarf, shrubby habit, and include many of our most beautiful natives as well as introductions from far-off countries and countless garden hybrids. While we enjoy their beautiful, glossy, and variously-shaped evergreen leaves the year round, nearly all of them produce at certain seasons an abundance of rich or delicately tinted flowers. Evergreen shrubs transplant very easily, but they require a mellow soil, rich in humus and free of lime and acids.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda Catesbeiana (*Leucothoe Catesbeiana*). The foliage is variegated, turning to bronze in fall and winter. Flowers white. A low-growing shrub much used in border planting and under trees. A very pretty shrub.

A. floribunda; syn., **Pieris floribunda**. A beautiful, dwarf-growing plant, with small, leathery foliage and wax-like blossoms reminding one of lily-of-the-valley spikes. Likes a partly shaded location.

ABELIA

Abelia grandiflora. One of our most useful evergreen shrubs and very hardy. The graceful, arching branches are clothed with fine, dark, glossy leaves. The white flowers appear in profusion from spring until frost.

AZALEA

Azalea amoena (Hardy Evergreen Azalea). A bushy, low-growing shrub bearing purple flowers. The foliage is green in summer, becoming golden in fall and winter. A very neat shrub for ornamental effects.

A. Hinodigiri. In some respects similar to *A. amoena*. Foliage is bright green. Flowers are vivid bright red. A profuse bloomer and an excellent shrub for ornamental planting.

A. indica alba. A beautiful shrub bearing an abundance of snowy white flowers. Hardy and appropriate for mass or specimen planting.

A. Kaempferi. A new variety of great hardiness. Tall grower, bearing a myriad of dull red flowers of large size. An excellent shrub for planting anywhere.

BUXUS · Boxwood

Buxus sempervirens (Common Tree Box). The most popular of all the Boxwoods. The variety used for edging is Dwarf Box, *B. sempervirens suffruticosa*, and can be supplied in quantity. We have all sizes and forms at the prices noted.

CALLUNA · Heather

Calluna vulgaris (Scotch Heather). A low shrub of dense, compact habit. Leaves small, deep green, and very numerous. Flowers bell-shaped and a pleasing rosy pink in color.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster buxifolia (Box-leaved Cotoneaster). A low shrub with foliage resembling the Boxwood. Its habit is spreading and bushy. Bears small red berries in winter. Flowers white.

C. horizontalis (Prostrate Cotoneaster). A dwarf variety of trailing habit. Foliage is dark green changing to bronzy red in the fall. In winter it bears a profusion of scarlet berries. An excellent shrub for planting in rock-gardens.

C. microphylla (Small-leaved Cotoneaster). An exceedingly low form of shrubby, prostrate habit. The leaves are small, shiny, and hairy on the under sides. Bears a profusion of white flowers followed by scarlet berries.

C. Simonsii (Shining-leaved Rose Box). A tall-growing form, with wide-spreading branches. Foliage is deep green. Flowers white, and followed by bright red berries. Foliage is not evergreen in the North.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus (Evergreen Euonymus). An ornamental shrub, with stiff glossy foliage. Can be used very effectively as tubbed plants.

E. japonicus aureo-variegatus (Golden Euonymus). A very hardy variety, with leaves beautifully marked with golden yellow.

ILEX · Holly

I. glabra (*Prinos glabæ*). (Inkberry; Winterberry). An erect bush, growing to about 4 feet in height. Leaves are long, narrow, and dark green, paler underneath. Bears black berries in fall.

I. opaca (American Holly). A shrubby tree, with short, spreading branches. Foliage is abundant, large, and shining. Berries scarlet, borne in winter.



Kalmia latifolia, one of the best native shrubs



A planting of our Rhododendrons in the nursery

KALMIA · Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). For beauty and usefulness the Laurel ranks with our native rhododendron. Although much admired by many friends of Nature in mountain resorts, it is not nearly so much appreciated and in general use in landscape work, as it is in the great European gardens. The oblong leaves always look fresh and glossy (even in the coldest weather), and contrast splendidly with the dainty rose-pink buds, opening into showy clusters of cream-white flowers in June. The bushes are of stately appearance and under favorable conditions, will reach a height and spread of from 6 to 8 feet. They like a soil rich in humus and a heavy mulch of leaf-mold; thrive well in half-shady positions, yet they do well in the open sun. The Laurel groups beautifully with our native rhododendrons.

MAHONIA

Mahonia Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia). A rather dense shrub of bushy habit. Branches erect, numerous, and densely clothed with handsome foliage. Leaves are green and purple in summer, changing to red and yellow in the fall and remaining through winter. A large number of yellowish flowers are borne during May.

MYRICA

Myrica cerifera (Wax Myrtle). Splendid shrub, with dark green fragrant foliage, held almost through the winter. Reddish flowers appear in May, followed by white, waxy berries.

RHODODENDRONS

There is no doubt but that Rhododendrons are the handsomest and most dignified broad-leaved evergreens, their magnificent, dark green, leathery foliage alone being a joy and contrast of rare beauty during the four seasons of the year. It is in June and July though, when the huge clusters of flowers are displayed, that any place or single planting in which Rhododendrons are employed will reach the height of its perfection and splendor.

Rhododendrons are not hard to grow. Provided they are given a deep, rich, humus soil, free of lime and acids, and a liberal mulching of leaves to retain cool moisture in summer and keep frost from the roots in winter, they do not require any special attention. They do, of course, respond readily to a generous soaking during hot and dry spells in summer and will also appreciate a slight overhead protection in winter when planted in exposed places.

Rhododendron catawbiense. This is the native Rhododendron of the Carolina mountains, of great beauty and hardiness. Large flower trusses of a beautiful deep pink.

Rhododendron maximum (Great Laurel). The strong-growing, native Rhododendron of the northern mountains. We are growing both these varieties of Rhododendrons in very large quantities under most favorable conditions and are prepared to handle large orders. The large oblong leaves are of a glossy green, becoming darker when grown in a shaded position. The great white or rosy pink flowers appear in June and July.



Flowers of Rhododendron maximum

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

On the lawn, street, and avenue the best trees to plant are the deciduous varieties—those that drop their leaves in the fall. They are not generally used in mass plantings, but as specimens their value is at once apparent. In clumps at the ends of a house or back of it, they give a higher tone to the house, forming a background and frame for the home picture.

Nearly all deciduous trees are hardy and will grow well in a wider variation of latitude. They are especially desirable for the shade they furnish and for the beauty they add to the landscape. They are widely used in street and park planting, but nowhere do they show up to better advantage than on the home grounds.

In planting deciduous trees no special preparation of the soil is necessary, but the hole should be large enough to allow the tree to be set without the roots touching the sides of the excavation. Our trees are dug with good roots and should be planted as quickly as possible after arrival.

ACER · Maple

Acer campestre (European Cork Maple). This Maple does not grow very tall, but it has numerous branches and myriads of small dull green leaves, making a compact appearance. A good lawn tree, for it affords an abundance of shade.

A. colchicum rubrum. An attractive tree of symmetrical growth. The new foliage on the growing tree is nearly scarlet, dull green when older, changing to bronze in fall. A good shade tree, valuable for its handsome spring and fall coloring.

A. dasycarpum (White or Silver-leaved Maple). A rapid-growing tree attaining considerable size. Leaves are bright green on top, with a silvery sheen on under side, deeply cut and five-lobed. A handsome tree in wide use both for street and lawn planting.

A. dasycarpum Wieri (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A very desirable variety resembling Dasycarpum but of a drooping habit. The leaves are deeply cut and quite numerous, and silvery green in color.

A. Negundo aceroides (Ash-leaved Maple; Box Elder). A vigorous tree, thriving in dry locations; spreading habit. Leaves are small, in groups of three, bright green on top, hairy beneath. Our trees are handsome specimens.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). We think that this variety is one of the best of all the Maples. It is a tall grower, straight, and carries a handsome, round, spreading head. The leaves are dark green, glossy, and very dense; about 6 inches across. In fall the Norway Maple is very beautiful with its patches of green, yellow, and golden foliage. For lawn and street planting you can't beat Norway Maples. Our trees are extra-large, straight specimens, and have been frequently transplanted.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Norway Maple). The young foliage and shoots are bright violet-purple, changing to greenish purple. A handsome and valuable tree for lawn planting. Our trees are big fellows, ready to give immediate results.

A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). This is a large tree, with bold green foliage. This variety bears numerous scarlet flowers in spring. The leaves turn to scarlet in the fall. An excellent specimen tree, especially valuable in low or wet locations.

A. saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple). An unusually good tree for street planting and very useful on lawns. Shape is rather symmetrical; leaves sea-green and shining, becoming vari-colored in fall. A slow grower, but one of the best Maples for general planting.

A. tataricum ginnala (Siberian Maple). A graceful, dwarf tree of shrubby habit; very hardy and splendid for its foliage effect.

JAPANESE MAPLE

While the Japanese Maples are classed as deciduous trees, in growth and habit they more closely resemble shrubs. They possess very beautiful foliage, deeply cut and showing almost every color from a flashing green to a deep purple. They are attractive in any planting scheme, but in specimens on the lawn they show their beauty to best advantage. Our Japan Maples are bushy, stocky plants.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum. A handsome tree. Foliage deep glowing red and deeply cut. A very good specimen tree on the lawn.



Partial view of the grounds of a Country Club planned and planted by us



AESCRULUS

Horse-Chestnut

Aesculus glabra (Smooth-leaved Ohio Buckeye). A stately tree of variable size. Leaves broad, dark green, and numerous. Bears trusses of greenish yellow flowers. A pleasing lawn or street tree.

A. Hippocastanum (European White-flowering Horse-Chestnut). A handsome tree of symmetrical shape. Foliage dark green, turning to gold and brown. Bears large, pyramid-shaped clusters of cream-colored flowers in early spring.

A. Hippocastanum rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut). One of the finest ornamental trees in cultivation; of a shapely, round appearance; the flowers are very showy red; leaves dark green. A rare tree.

AILANTHUS

Ailanthus glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). A hardy tree with the appearance of the tropics. Slender, feather-shaped leaves, sometimes 5 feet long; very pale green flowers. Extremely desirable for planting on banks and rocky places.

ALNUS · Alder

Alnus glutinosa (Black Alder). Like the following Alders, this tree likes damp locations, but will do well on the lawn. Foliage is dark green, quite round, and coarsely toothed; turns to yellow in the fall.

A. incana (Gray Alder). The leaves are egg-shaped and quite broad; dark green above and fuzzy beneath.

BETULA

The Birches

Betula alba (European White Birch). With its beautiful white bark it is frequently termed the "Maiden amongst trees." Whether planted as a specimen or in colonies it is always attractive and prominent in a landscape. The first leaves out in spring, on slender, drooping branches represent probably the most dainty green of any leaf-green produced in nature.

B. alba laciniata pendula (Weeping Cut-leaved White Birch). One of the noblest weeping trees for park and lawn use, as when quite a young tree it acquires a weeping habit and a beautiful white bark; the foliage is delicately cut.

B. lenta (Sweet, Black, or Cherry Birch). This is a very handsome tree, with heart-shaped, shining green leaves and aromatic bark.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). A broad-leaved variety. Bark is yellowish gray, and foliage opens red, changing to dark green and becoming yellow in autumn.

B. papyrifera (Paper or Canoe Birch). One of the hardest of known trees, growing freely even in Labrador. A handsome, tall-growing tree. The branches are stiff and upright, covered with dark green leaves that turn to yellow in autumn. Bark creamy white and very tough. This is the bark the Indians utilized in making their canoes. Makes splendid lawn specimens and our trees are extra large in size.

B. populifolia (American White Birch). This is a hardy tree and will thrive on poor soil. The bark is silvery white, papery but tough. A useful tree for ornamental planting.

B. purpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). When young the foliage is a distinct shade of purple, changing to glossy green in mid-season. Bark gray. A fine tree for ornamental planting.

B. rubra (*B. nigra*; River or Red Birch). Leaves glossy green on top and hairy on under side, doubly toothed. Bark red and shaggy.

CELTIS · Nettle Tree

Celtis occidentalis. A large tree of excellent shape. Leaves are rough, glossy green, somewhat hairy underneath. A good specimen tree.

CARPINUS · Hornbeam

Carpinus americana. A handsome ornamental tree that will stand any amount of trimming and pruning. Used in hedges and specimen plantings. Our plants are extra-strong.

C. Betulus. This is a hardy ornamental tree with a round compact head. Foliage deep green, changing in autumn to yellow and brown, and remaining through winter. An excellent hedge plant or for formal planting.

THE CATALPAS

These are popular, ornamental trees of tropical appearance; they are rapid growers and quite easy to transplant; they stand exposure and thrive in meager soil. Leaves large, heart-shaped and of a pleasing green; the upright flower-spikes in midsummer are very showy.

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree). The trunk is straight and the head spreads out in umbrella fashion. The leaves are heart-shaped, large, and so numerous as to make a very dense, compact head.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). A fine-looking tree giving a tropical effect. Large oval leaves and fragrant purple-and-white flowers. Grows naturally in our climate. A handsome lawn tree.

CERASUS

Flowering Cherry

Cerasus avium flore-pleno. A rapid-growing tree, producing myriads of large, white, double flowers, so dense as to hide the branches. A charming tree for garden or lawn.

C. chinensis flore-pleno. Another very pleasing tree for lawn planting. A double-flowered variety of great merit.

C. japonica flore-pleno. This is another double-flowered variety, with large rosy red flowers.

C. japonica rosea pendula. Similar to the above. Branches slender and more numerous, covered with rosy flowers.

C. Sieboldii alba flore-pleno (Siebold's Double White-flowering Cherry). Pretty white flowers blooming in April.

CERCIS

Judas Tree · Red Bud

Cercis canadensis. A medium-sized tree bearing purplish flowers. Leaves are heart-shaped and clear green. An excellent lawn tree.

CLADRASTIS

Yellow-wood

Cladrastis tinctoria. A pretty, low tree, with small egg-shaped leaflets. Flowers are white in graceful drooping clusters.

CORNUS

Dogwood

Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood). One of our most valuable native trees for landscape planting. In early May large white blossoms appear before the leaves; in fall, bright red berries and beautifully tinted foliage make the tree stand out in every landscape.

C. alba fl.-pl. Double. Double white Dogwood. Similar to Florida, except that the large flowers are double. May.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). Has the same good habit as the species, but the flowers are deep pink.



Flowers of the Dogwood



Plant Dogwood against Evergreens

FAGUS · Beech

Fagus americana (American Beech). The ordinary variety. Grows to large size; symmetrical shape and compact habit. Bark smooth, somewhat blue in color. Foliage light glossy green. Makes a desirable lawn tree.

F. sylvatica purpurea (Purple-leaved Beech). One of the handsomest and most ornamental of deciduous trees. The trunk is sturdy and the branches start close to the ground. The foliage is an attractive velvety purple in spring, changing to crimson in mid-season and to greenish purple in fall. It makes a round, compact head, and is an excellent shade tree. One of the best trees for specimen planting.

FRAXINUS · Ash

Fraxinus americana (White Ash). A straight, tall-growing tree of good shape. Foliage is dull green fading to bronze in fall.

F. excelsior (English Ash). A handsome tree growing to great height. Pyramidal in outline and very graceful. Foliage dark green above, paler beneath, retaining its color until killed by frost. An excellent lawn tree for shade or ornament.

F. viridis (Green Ash). Bright green leaves and bushy head. Of rather slender growth but valuable for street and lawn planting.

GINKGO

Ginkgo biloba (Salisburia adiantifolia; Maidenhair Tree). A handsome street and lawn tree, defying smoke, dirt, and insects. Erect, pyramidal grower, with small heart-shaped leaves. Extensively used in Washington as a street tree. Perfectly hardy as far north as Canada.

GLEDITSCHIA

Honey Locust

Gleditschia triacanthos (Thorny Honey Locust). Ordinarily a large erect tree with a spreading head flat on top. If trimmed closely, this tree makes a very effective and almost impenetrable hedge. Foliage deep shining green.

GYMNOCLADUS

Kentucky Coffee Tree

Gymnocladus canadensis. An interesting tree bearing large brownish seed-pods. Foliage is palm-like with bluish green color. A good lawn tree.

KOELREUTERIA · Varnish Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata. A small shrubby tree, bearing pretty golden yellow flowers. Leaves purple in spring, changing to bright green, turning to bronze and red in fall. A handsome lawn tree.

LARIX · Larch

Larix europaea (European Larch). A tall stately tree growing to 100 feet. Slender conical head in young specimens, becoming broad and irregular as the tree gets older. Foliage feathery and bright green. A peculiarity of the Larch is its being a cone-bearing tree. A remarkable tree for lawn and ornamental planting. Nice large specimens.

LIQUIDAMBAR · Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. A low-growing tree with a neat pyramidal head. Leaves glossy green, deeply cut, giving them a star-like appearance. A brilliantly colored tree in summer and fall. Should be planted in spring. Our Sweet Gums have been frequently transplanted, and have an abundance of fibrous roots.

LIRIODENDRON · Tulip Tree

Liriodendron Tulipifera. A handsome lawn tree of pyramidal outline. Large leaves with blunt, square ends, bluish green above and paler beneath. In May this tree bears a multitude of greenish yellow and orange tulip-shaped flowers. Grows to gigantic size, sometimes nearly 200 feet. Better results are obtained from trees planted in spring, for it gives the roots lots of time to establish themselves before cold weather comes.

MELIA · Texas Umbrella

Melia Azedarach umbraculiformis. In shape and habit one of the finest of all shade trees. The branches start together much like the stays of an umbrella, and with the dense bright green foliage, make a compact umbrella-like head. Not hardy north of the Ohio River.

MORUS · The Mulberries

Morus alba tatarica (Russian Mulberry). Probably the only tree that will grow under any condition, even the most unfavorable. Pleasant green foliage. The fleshy, sweet fruits are a great attraction to birds.

M. alba pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). A very hardy weeping tree of low growth. Trunk is straight, capped by numerous vine-like branches which droop to the ground. Foliage bright lustrous green. An excellent tree for planting on lawns, parks, and cemeteries.

NYSSA

Sour Gum, or Pepperidge

Nyssa sylvatica. A water-loving tree growing to 100 feet. Tough, leathery, glossy green foliage, changing to blazing scarlet in autumn. The branches are horizontal, and in older specimens the lower ones have a decided droop. Grows naturally from Canada to Texas. Nyssas make unique lawn trees.

PAULOWNIA · Empress Tree

Paulownia imperialis. A noble tree with a round spreading head. Leaves dull green, but sometimes a foot in length. Bears fragrant violet flowers. A good shade tree on account of the size and density of its foliage. Makes an excellent tree for either lawn or landscape planting. Stands smoke, dust, and insects well.

PHELLODENDRON

Chinese Cork Tree

Phellodendron amurense. A neat-appearing tree forming a wide-spreading head. Foliage is dark green and shining. Bark is light gray, smooth and corky. Bears tiny black fruits giving off a turpentine odor when bruised. Excellent for lawn planting, and used as a street tree in western cities.

PLATANUS

Plane Tree · Buttonball

Platanus occidentalis (American Sycamore). A gigantic tree attaining a height of 150 feet, the trunk sometimes becoming 10 feet in diameter. Bark often creamy white. Leaves short, broad, and star-pointed. A hardy tree and valuable in lawn and street planting. We believe we grow more American Sycamores than any other nursery in the United States.

P. orientalis (European Sycamore). Another massive tree attaining 80 feet in height. Foliage is bright green, dense, and deeply cut. The bark peels off in autumn leaving the trunk and branches a creamy color. Extensively used as a street and lawn tree, for it is both useful and ornamental.



Red Oaks—A good street tree



Horse-Chestnuts—Quick-growing and beautiful

POPULUS

The Poplars

Inexpensive, hardy, rapid-growing trees, very much in use for quick or temporary effects. Easy to transplant, thriving under almost every condition.

Populus alba nivea (Silver Poplar). A straight tree with silvery white leaves shaped like those of the maple. A pretty tree making a pleasing contrast when planted with trees of darker foliage.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). A hardy, tall-growing tree forming a spreading symmetrical head. Foliage dark, shining green above and grayish beneath. The buds give off a delightful resinous odor. An excellent ornamental tree.

P. carolinensis (*P. monilifera*; Carolina Poplar). A large tree bearing a slight resemblance to *Deltoides*, but the leaves are more pointed. Our large specimens will create an immediate effect in your landscape or lawn plan.

P. deltoides (Cottonwood). A large, hardy tree with numerous branches and a broad head. Leaves broad, triangular in shape, and bright shining green. Many people consider this variety the leader for lawn and specimen planting.

P. nigra fastigiata (Lombardy or Italian Poplar). One of our most ornamental trees. Tall grower; branches erect and closely appressed to the trunk. Foliage dark green and lacking the luster characteristic of other varieties.

QUERCUS

The Oaks

Probably no other class of trees includes so many native varieties as the Oaks. The tree stands as a symbol of vigor, hardihood, strength, and majesty. A hundred-year-old Oak tree is a picture never to be forgotten. Yet the belief that only the next generation can enjoy the beauty of an Oak tree we plant is erroneous, because after once established, they push forth in a fast and vigorous growth.

Quercus alba (American White Oak). A tall stately tree, with large leaves, reddish when unfolding, but changing to bright lustrous green, and turning to purple and red in fall. The bark is light gray. One of our noblest native trees and excellent for lawn or landscape. All our Oaks have been frequently transplanted.

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). A spreading tree, with grayish scaly bark and deeply cut dark green leaves, turning to vivid scarlet in autumn.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Has a narrow, pyramidal head and numerous short branches. Leaves are crimson at time of opening, changing to bright green in summer and to blazing scarlet in autumn.

Q. macrocarpa (Bur Oak). A large tree with a broad head. The leaves are large, silvery white above and white beneath, turning to bronze in fall. Bark rough and branches corky.

Q. nigra (Water Oak). A symmetrical round head. Leaves broad near the end, dull green above and paler on the under side.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). A superb tree with pendulous branches giving a somber effect. Foliage dark green, changing to fiery scarlet in autumn. A shapely tree widely planted for its beauty. One of the best Oaks for street or lawn planting.

Q. Phellos (Willow-leaved Oak). A tall tree, with a round, graceful outline. Leaves are like those of the willow; bright green, changing to red and bronze in autumn. A rather slow grower, thriving best in moist locations.

Q. Prinus (Chestnut Oak). This is a large variety, with a broad, open head. Foliage dull golden green, turning to bronzy colors in autumn; bark rough. Excellent for dry locations and will do as well in sandy soil as in loam. A very good shade tree.

Quercus, continued

Q. Robur (Royal English Oak). Stately, spreading tree. Leaves large, deep green above and pale green on under side. Widely planted in England. A good tree for lawn planting on account of its shade and beauty.

Q. rubra (American Red Oak). A fine shade tree, with a symmetrical crown. Foliage crimson in early spring, dull green in summer, changing to brown and bronze in autumn. The leaves are very large, sometimes growing to 9 inches in length.

Q. velutina (*Q. tinctoria*; Black- or Yellow-barked Oak). A tall tree with a narrow conical head. Leaves silvery white changing to bronze and red in fall. The bark is very dark brown. A pleasing tree on the lawn, street, or landscape. Our trees are extra-strong specimens.

ROBINIA · The Locust

Robinia hispida rosea (Hairy Locust). A shrubby tree growing to about 10 feet. The entire plant is covered with stiff, bristly hairs. Bears loose trusses of rosy pink flowers in May.

R. Pseudacacia (False Acacia). Makes an ideal specimen tree when planted in rich soil. Foliage bright green, not prickly. Flowers white and fragrant.

SALIX · Willow

Salix alba (White Willow). A large, spreading tree with a short stubby trunk. Leaves are silvery gray, rather fuzzy on both surfaces. A rapid-growing tree much used in lawn planting.

S. americana pendula (Fountain Willow). A low tree, with slender drooping branches. The leaves are small, and cover the branches so closely as to resemble a fountain spray. A graceful tree for lawn planting, but is very effective when planted in cemeteries where a formal appearance is wanted.

S. babylonica (Common Weeping Willow). A large tree with drooping branches. Leaves are small, bright green, and numerous. Excellent for wet locations but a credit to any lawn.

S. babylonica dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). A variety of Babylonian but possessed of greater hardiness. Branches shiny green, foliage sea-green.

S. Caprea (Pussy Willow). A rapid-growing tree, doing best in moist locations. Leaves are whitish green. Bears numerous fuzzy catkins in early spring.

S. elegantissima (Thurrow's Weeping Willow). Similar to Babylonian but considered more desirable both for its beauty and hardiness. Bark yellowish, branches pendulous. Forms a graceful lawn tree.

S. pentandra (*S. laurifolia*; Laurel-leaf Willow). A low-growing tree of compact habit. Leaves are very large, dark green, and odoriferous when bruised. An excellent tree for ornamental planting.

S. rosmarinifolia (*S. incana*; Rosemary Willow). A small, shrubby tree, with long, slender branches, forming a round head. Leaves long and narrow, bright green above and hairy beneath. Quite attractive.

S. vitellina (Yellow Willow). A large tree with bright green leaves and yellow bark. Excellent for its winter effect when planted with evergreens.

S. vitellina aurea (Golden Willow). A variety of the above and similar in foliage and habit. Bark of branches golden yellow, especially noticeable in early spring. A very pleasing contrast is obtained when planted with evergreens.

SORBUS · Mountain Ash

Sorbus americana (American Mountain-Ash). A small tree rarely exceeding 25 feet in height, with spreading head. Leaves dark green, turning to yellow in fall. Flowers white, followed by large red berries. An attractive lawn specimen.

S. Aucuparia (European Mountain-Ash). A dense tree of regular outline. Leaves dark green, turning yellow in fall. Flowers white, borne in loose clusters. Bears large scarlet berries after flowers drop.



A simple treatment of Privet and Vines makes a very effective and practical planting for this narrow office-building plot

TAXODIUM

Taxodium distichum (Deciduous Cypress). A shapely tree of pyramidal growth. Foliage light green and feathery. Recommended as a lawn tree.

TILIA · Linden · Lime Tree

Tilia americana (American Linden; Basswood). A stately tree with a broad spreading head. Widely used for street and lawn planting. Leaves heart-shaped, dark green above, paler beneath, turning to golden in fall. Flowers creamy white, fragrant. Very handsome tree.

T. europaea (European Linden). Broad, spreading head. Leaves bright green, fading to brown and yellow. Flowers creamy white, fragrant. Very valuable.

ULMUS · The Elms

A desirable class of trees, equally useful for landscape work as well as for street and avenue planting. The finest specimens and the grandest avenues of Elms are found throughout the eastern states.

Ulmus alata (Wahoo; Winged Elm). A medium-sized tree, with corky branches. Leaves dark green, fading to yellow in autumn. A fine shade tree and largely planted as lawn specimens.

U. americana (American, White, or Water Elm). One of the most picturesque and stately trees that grow. In old specimens the top branches are long and curve gently downward at the ends. Foliage is notched, dull green, turning to dull yellow in autumn. For lawn, street, or landscape, large specimens like ours will give quick results and present a distinctive appearance.

U. campestris (English Elm). A spreading, round-topped tree. Leaves broad, cut on borders, deep green. An excellent shade tree.

U. fulva (Slippery Elm). A good lawn tree growing to 70 feet, and forming a broad, open head. Leaves small and borne in clusters.

U. montana pendula (U. scabra pendula; Camperdown Weeping Elm). Considered by many people the leading "weeper" for lawn planting. The long, slender branches droop gently, giving the tree an umbrella-like appearance.

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS

The proper way to plant shrubs is in irregular clumps, selecting varieties that will give harmony or contrast as desired. For planting in borders, about the house foundations, or in corners, flowering shrubs are the most effective. Some varieties are also good for specimen planting.

When you plant shrubs, be sure to dig the hole large enough to allow the roots to be set without cramping. It is always good policy to have the bottom of the hole a little larger than the top. The plant should be set firmly, the soil tamped gently, leaving a shallow space around the stem. This serves as a saucer to hold water.

Prune your shrubs after they have finished flowering, thinning out all dead or spindly branches. It is well to keep the soil about the plant stirred up so as to help retain the moisture about the roots. The dates given after the descriptions are the blooming periods.

ALTHAEA

Clumps of these shrubs make desirable additions to any lawn or landscape plan. They are strong, erect plants, and the colors of the different varieties blend nicely in a mass planting. They bear an abundance of delightful flowers from July to September.



Althaea, continued

- Admiral Dewey.** Semi-double; white.
- Boule de Feu.** Red flowers; double; very distinct and handsome.
- Cœlestis.** Free bloomer; violet-blue.
- Comte de Haimont.** Double; white and pink.
- Duchesse de Brabant.** Large double flowers of reddish mauve.
- Elegantissima plena.** Double; white and rose.
- Folii variegatis.** Large, double flowers of brilliant purple. Foliage variegated.
- Paeoniflora.** Very light pink; double.
- Rubra.** Single; red.
- Souvenir de Charles Breton.** Violet-blue flowers; semi-double.
- Totus albus.** Single; white.

AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier Botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry). A handsome shrub, with silvery leaves and showy white flowers. Bears violet-blue berries after blooming. A very pretty and attractive shrub. June.

A. canadensis (Shadbush). A bushy-growing variety of spreading habit. Shining green leaves. An excellent shrub for border plantings. June.

AMORPHA

Amorpha canescens (Lead Plant). Low, compact shrub, covered with dense silvery foliage. Bears myriads of light blue flowers from June 5 to July 1.

A. fruticosa (False Indigo). A handsome shrub growing to 8 feet tall. Foliage bright green and feathery. Indigo-colored flowers borne on stiff spikes. On account of its ultimate size this variety may also be used as a specimen plant. May 15 to June 1.

AMYGDALUS · Almond

Amygdalus chinensis albo-plena (Double White-flowered Almond). An erect, slender shrub with bright, shiny foliage. Bears fragrant white flowers in May.

A. chinensis roseo-plena (Double Pink-flowering Almond). Same as the preceding in habit, but bears pink flowers. May.

A. Persica albo-plena (Double White-flowering Peach). A handsome lawn shrub, bearing large, double, white flowers before the leaves open. April 5 to 20.

A. Persica rubro-plena (Double Red-flowering Peach). In shape and habit the same as the preceding. Flowers are red instead of white. Good for cutting. April 5 to 20.

ANDROMEDA

Andromeda arborea (Sorrel Tree). A medium-sized shrub, blooming in July. The flowers are white. Foliage is bright green, changing after the blooming period to golden red. A fine shrub for specimen planting.

ARALIA

Aralia japonica. A medium-sized shrub, with large leaves, and upright spikes of clear white flowers. Valuable on account of its late blooming. September 25 to October 15.

A. pentaphylla. A graceful shrub, with gently drooping branches. Foliage is bright green, dense, and remains until late autumn. An excellent shrub for lawn planting, for it does well under unfavorable conditions.

A. spinosa (Hercules' Club). A large shrub, with large, bright green leaves. Branches are slender, and bear large trusses of creamy flowers, followed by dark purple berries. September.



The foundation planting, a hedge and a few trees made this picture in one year—See page 13 three years later



AZALEA

For a real brilliant color effect this hardy shrub is unusually good. In the blooming period the entire shrub is a solid mass of color. Many tints and shades are shown in the different varieties, and a mass planting of them will leave little to be desired in the blooming season. If a proper selection is made, you can have some in flower from April to July.

Azalea arboreascens (Fragrant White Azalea). A handsome shrub; with showy bright green foliage and fragrant white-and-pink flowers.

A. calendulacea (Great Flame Azalea). Very brilliant orange flowers with reddish cast. A very gorgeous shrub.

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). Low-growing shrub, bearing deep pink flowers before the leaves unfold.

BACCHARIS · Groundsel Bush

Baccharis halimifolia. An attractive small shrub. Foliage is dark green and remains on the bush until late autumn. Bears clusters of seed-pods from September until after frost. A valuable hardy shrub.

BERBERIS · The Barberries

A species of small and medium-sized shrubs of great ornamental merit. They are unsurpassed used as specimen shrubs in foundation plantings or as hedge plants.

Berberis Thunbergii (Thunberg's Japanese Barberry). A low, spreading bush of dense growth. It is possibly the best hedge-plant known as it is absolutely winter proof. It stands shearing well and looks good if a formal hedge-line is desired. If allowed to grow at will it develops a hedge of great beauty and gracefulness and yet becomes impenetrable. The foliage is of the daintiest green in spring and stands out in the most brilliant shades of orange and red, in the autumn. The numerous bright scarlet berries last from fall well into winter.

B. canadensis (Canadian Barberry). A low shrub, with bright green foliage, changing to orange and bronze. A good ornamental shrub for massing in front of taller sorts.

B. ilicifolia. Large, dark green leaves remaining until late winter. Good for planting about the cellar walls, etc.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). A sturdy, upright-growing bush, with light green, prickly leaves and showy golden yellow flowers in early summer; dark reddish berries lasting all winter.

Box-Barberry. A new dwarf, upright, and compact form of the popular *Berberis Thunbergii*. It is perfectly hardy, thriving anywhere the latter will grow. Box-Barberry forms most attractive edgings for borders and formal gardens, and will stand for very close trimming.

BUDDLEIA

Buddleia intermedia (Hybrid Buddleia). A graceful shrub growing to 6 feet. Leaves large, dark green, and numerous. Flowers light purple, in long drooping spindles. July 10 to October 20.

B. Lindleyana (Chinese Buddleia). A neat-looking shrub, with long narrow, dark green leaves. Bears dark purple flowers all through summer.

B. variabilis magnifica (Sweet-scented Buddleia). This variety bears handsome lilac flowers with orange spot; very pleasantly scented. Leaves large and handsome. July 10 to frost.

B. Veitchii. An extremely handsome shrub, with large, long green leaves tinged with light pink. Bears long clusters of sweetly scented reddish lilac flowers. July 10 to frost.

CALICARPA · French Mulberry

Calicarpa purpurea (Purple-fruited Calicarpa). A hardy shrub with large dark green leaves. Bears a profusion of pink flowers, followed by purple fruits remaining until midwinter. Blooms in August and berries begin in September. An excellent lawn shrub.

CALYCANTHUS

Sweet-Scented Shrub

Calycanthus floridus (Carolina Allspice). A fine ornamental shrub with large green leaves, rough on upper surface. Handsome chocolate-colored flowers having a marked spicy odor. Excellent for planting with shrubs bearing flowers of other colors. April.

CARAGANA · Pea Tree

Caragana arboreascens (Siberian Pea Shrub). Grows to considerable size. Leaves are compound and composed of numerous small leaflets; bright green. Flowers golden yellow. A neat shrub and large enough to create a splendid effect as specimen plants. Blooms in May.

CARYOPTERIS

Caryopteris mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A low, bushy plant, especially valuable on account of its blooming late in September.

CEANOOTHUS · New Jersey Tea

Ceanothus americanus. Grows to 2 feet. Very good for massing in front of taller shrubs. Leaves dazzling green. Flowers white and numerous. June and July.

C. hybridus, Gloire de Versailles. A beautiful hybrid variety, flowering all summer, with abundance of azure-blue trusses.

CEPHALANTHUS

Button Bush

Cephalanthus occidentalis. A tall-growing shrub, with lustrous dark green leaves. Bears dense heads of fragrant, creamy white flowers. A handsome shrub in mass plantings but is also good as specimens. Especially adapted to wet places. July.

CHIONANTHUS · Fringe Tree

Chionanthus virginica. A large, well-shaped shrub, with glossy green foliage. Flowers pure white and thread-like, borne in long panicles. June.

CLETHRA

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper-bush). A vigorous, compact shrub growing to about 4 feet. Foliage dark lustrous green, fading to yellow in fall. Flowers creamy white, fragrant, borne in erect spikes. A very handsome shrub for planting in front of taller plants.

COLUTEA · Bladder Senna

Colutea arborescens. A tall shrub of dense habit. Leaves dark green, and composed of ten or more small leaflets. Flowers yellow with a tinge of chocolate color, followed by brown seed-pods. July 15 to August 20.

COMPTONIA

Comptonia asplenifolia (Sweet Fern). A handsome little shrub rarely exceeding 3 feet in height. Bark is brown; foliage dark green and fern-like. Flowers are yellowish red, followed by reddish seed-pods. Perfectly hardy. June 1 to 25.



A community planting. The old expensive fences give place to Privet hedges



CORYLUS · Hazel

Corylus americana. Leaves large, velvety green. The young branches are covered with a hairy growth. Bears numerous small brownish nuts.

C. Avellana (Filbert). A tall, spreading shrub, with heart-shaped, deep green leaves. The nuts are large and have fine edible kernels. Good for screens and as a background for small shrubs.

C. avellana purpurea (Blood Hazel). One of our very best purple-foliated shrubs; extremely effective. Hardy and free from insects and fungus.

CORNUS · Dogwood

For planting in borders or in wet locations the Dogwoods are valuable and effective shrubs. They are hardy, vigorous growers, and bear a profusion of showy flowers. The bright colors of the blooms and handsome foliage make striking effects in either mass planting or borders, while some of the larger varieties are good as specimens.

Cornus alba flore-pleno (Double White Dogwood). Similar to Florida, except that the large flowers are double. May.

C. candidissima (*C. paniculata*). A handsome shrub with grayish branches. Both flowers and fruit are white.

C. mas (Cornelian Cherry). A large dense shrub, useful in specimen planting. Flowers yellow, in small clusters appearing in early spring before the leaves unfold. Small, cherry-shaped, scarlet fruits.

C. sanguinea (European Red Osier). A very handsome shrub the year round. In winter the branches are deep red. Leaves dark green; flowers greenish white. Berries black.

C. sericea (*C. Amomum*; Silky Dogwood). Fruit bluish; foliage long, narrow, dark green. Bears flowers in late spring.

C. sibirica (Red Siberian Dogwood). Very conspicuous in winter on account of its bright red bark. Handsome and useful in border planting.

C. sibirica foliis albo-marginatis (*C. alba argenteo-marginata*; Silver-margin-leaved Siberian Dogwood). A distinct shrub with finely marked silvery foliage. A low grower, but good for specimen planting.

C. Spaethii (Golden-leaved Dogwood). This variety is noted for its handsome foliage which is deeply edged with golden yellow. Makes an attractive lawn specimen.

C. stolonifera (Red-Osier Cornel). A spreading shrub with beautiful reddish purple branches. Foliage dark green above and paler beneath. Flowers white, followed by white berries. This shrub is a low grower and makes a fine appearance the whole year.

C. stolonifera aurea. A golden form of the preceding.

CRATAEGUS · Hawthorn

Crataegus coccinea (Scarlet Thorn). A tree-like shrub growing to 20 feet. Foliage deep green and lustrous. Flowers single, white. Bears vivid scarlet fruits in autumn. Blooms in May.

C. cordata (Washington Thorn). A handsome shrub growing to 30 feet. Foliage bright green, fading to yellow. Flowers coral-red and numerous.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). Valuable for hedges. A low growing variety having long sharp thorns. Fruit is bright red in autumn. A very showy plant. May.

C. Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). This foreign species includes several beautiful varieties, with double, white, pink, and red flowers. They are exceedingly showy, sweet-scented, and characteristic of many European gardens. Our hybrids are grafted plants.

CYTISUS

Cytisus Laburnum (Golden Chain). A large shrub, with glossy bright green leaves. The flowers are golden yellow and borne in great profusion. Ideal for specimens but also good in mass planting.

CYDONIA · Quince

Cydonia japonica (Japan Quince). A showy shrub of bushy habit. Foliage glossy green; flowers brilliant scarlet. April.

DESMODIUM · Lespedeza

Desmodium bicolor. A tall shrub with stiff slender branches. Foliage dark green; flowers rosy pink. An excellent shrub for massing, but is also desirable for specimen planting. Blooms in fall.

D. japonicum. A very attractive tall shrub, bearing white flowers. Blooms in fall.

D. penduliflorum. A free-flowering variety of great merit for both mass and specimen planting. Foliage green; flowers reddish purple, borne in thick, drooping clusters. Blooms September 1 to frost.

DEUTZIAS

A species of hardy shrubs of vigorous growth and habit. The flowers are very showy and borne in great profusion in May and June. Deutzias are easy to grow and will thrive with almost no care or cultivation, although a little attention will produce more and better flowers.

Deutzia gracilis. A low-growing shrub of dense, compact habit. Flowers snowy white.

D. Lemoinei. A low grower, with numerous arching branches. Foliage bright green. Flowers white, produced in abundance.

D. scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). Good-sized white bell-shaped flowers in small clusters; single.

D. scabra candidissima. An upright shrub, with numerous double white flowers.

D. scabra plena. A tall shrub, with double rosy white flowers borne in long spikes.

D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. A handsome variety with large flowers of pinkish white.

D. scabra Watereri. Similar to the above, but the flowers are single.

D. Wellsii. A beautiful variety with double white flowers, tinged with pink.

DIERVILLA · The Weigelas

A handsome free-flowering shrub of easy culture. The branches are spreading and bear great masses of showy flowers in late spring or early summer. Some of the larger specimens are very good specimen plants but in mass plantings they show to best advantage. The dwarf varieties should be used in mass plantings.

Diervilla amabilis. An attractive shrub with rosy white flowers. Free-flowering and very showy.

D. candida. In form and habit the same as Amabilis. Flowers are snowy white. Good for specimen plantings.

D. floribunda. A free-flowering variety of great merit, large enough for specimen planting. Flowers chocolate color when opening, changing to rose color when fully open.

D. hybrida Desboisii. A beautiful shrub, bearing an abundance of deep rose-colored flowers. A remarkable shrub for general planting.

D. hybrida, Eva Rathke. One of the finest Weigelas. Flowers rich violet-red with a shade of brown. A remarkably free bloomer and worthy of extensive planting. Large enough for lawn planting.

D. hybrida Hendersonii. A low, compact shrub with reddish brown flowers. An excellent shrub for mass planting.

D. hybrida Steltzneri. A handsome shrub bearing an abundance of dark blood-red flowers. A free-flowering variety of great merit.

D. hybrida Vanhouttei. The flowers of this fine variety are vivid carmine. A very striking shrub in either mass or specimen plantings.

D. hybrida nana variegata. A very pleasing shrub with pale pink flowers. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white spots.

D. rosea. A very handsome variety with rosy pink flowers.



By planting to a definite plan, this result was secured in less than three years

ELAEAGNUS · Silver Thorn

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Russian Olive). A large shrub with shiny green foliage. Flowers are yellow, fragrant, and very pretty. Berries yellow. A handsome and attractive shrub for specimen planting. June.

E. longipes. The "Goumi" of Japan. A large attractive shrub with silvery green foliage. The fragrant yellowish flowers appear in May, followed by a profusion of scarlet-yellow fruits with an agreeable, slightly acid taste.

EUONYMUS

Spindle Tree · Burning Bush

Euonymus alatus (Winged Burning Bush). A handsome shrub with bright green oval leaves, changing to crimson in fall. The branches are broad and corky winged.

E. atropurpureus (Burning Bush). A large hardy shrub with pale green leaves turning to yellow in fall. Bears a large number of purple flowers, followed by bright red fruits. Very handsome for lawn planting.

E. europaeus (European Spindle Tree). A large tree-like shrub with dark green foliage. Flowers yellowish, followed by pinkish white fruits. A pleasing lawn specimen.

EXOCHORDA · Pearl Bush

Exochorda grandiflora. A neat-appearing shrub growing to 10 feet. Leaves bright green above, silvery green beneath, fading to yellow in fall. Flowers large, white, produced in clusters.

FORSYTHIA · Golden Bell

Forsythia intermedia (Hybrid Golden Bell). A fine lawn shrub on account of its size and attractiveness. Branches slender and arching; foliage lustrous dark green; flowers yellow, borne in great profusion.

F. suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell). A good specimen shrub with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage is dark green; flowers yellow.

F. suspensa Fortunei (Fortune's Golden Bell). More upright in growth than the preceding. Leaves dark green, three-lobed; flowers yellow in April.

F. suspensa Sieboldii. A low shrub with slender, drooping branches. Foliage lustrous green; flowers golden yellow. Has a pleasing palm-like appearance.

F. viridisima (Dark Green Forsythia). A valuable shrub with dark green branches. Foliage very dark green; flowers golden yellow opening in early spring.

HALESIA

Halesia tetrapetala (Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree). A tall-growing shrub or small tree, with slightly drooping branches and dark green foliage. In early May it is laden with white, fragrant flowers resembling snowdrops.

HAMAMELIS · Witch Hazel

Hamamelis virginica (Witch Hazel). A large spreading shrub. Leaves large and heart-shaped. Flowers are bright yellow, blooming in early fall. A good specimen shrub.

HIPPOPHAE · Sea Buckthorn

Hippophae rhamnoides. A large shrub with spiny branches. Foliage is gray-green above and silvery beneath; flowers yellow, produced in early spring. Berries orange-red, ripening in fall. An excellent hedge plant.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens (Wild Hydrangea). Grows to 8 feet tall. Foliage bright green, bluish underneath; flowers creamy white, borne in flat clusters. June.

H. arborescens grandiflora (Snowball Hydrangea). A handsome low shrub, with large white flowers. Valuable for lawn and foundation planting on account of its long blooming period. May to August.

H. opuloides Otaksa. A vigorous, dwarf grower, with healthy, dark green foliage. The most popular variety and a fine plant for tubs and vases. Numerous large and heavy flower-heads in either pink or blue shades. They require some winter protection.

H. hortensis, New Hybrids. This is a remarkable strain of fine new varieties of this popular flower. They stand our winters well. If, however, the buds should get injured they will bloom on the young shoots sprouting from below—this is the greatest feature about them. They come in different shades of pink, blue, and pure white. Strong and healthy field-grown bushes, ready to bloom.

H. paniculata. Strong grower; open panicles of creamy white flowers.

H. paniculata grandiflora (Large-flowered Hydrangea). We think this variety one of the most popular of all flowering shrubs. The foliage is a clear green. The flowers are pure white, changing to pink; large in size, and produced in large clusters. Makes an admirable hedge plant as it will stand much pruning. To produce very large clusters of flowers this variety should be pruned each spring. Blooms from July to September.

H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). A distinct shrub, with very large leaves, deep green in summer, changing to beautiful colors in fall. Flowers white, borne in large clusters. A handsome ornamental shrub.

HYPERICUM · St. John's-Wort

Hypericum aureum (Golden Hypericum). A dwarf shrub growing to about 3 feet. Foliage bluish green above and paler beneath. Flowers yellow, nearly 2 inches across. Excellent for massing in front of taller shrubs. July to August.

H. densiflorum (Dense-flowered St. John's-Wort). The leaves are long and narrow; dark green. Flowers bright golden yellow. July to August.

H. Kalmianum (Kalm's St. John's-Wort). Foliage bluish green; flowers yellow. A low-growing variety for massing.

H. Moserianum. A valuable little plant, of dwarf, pendulous habit; foliage is deep, glossy green, contrasting well with the golden yellow flowers. Needs slight protection from northern winters.

H. patulum. Grows to about 3 feet. Foliage pleasing green the whole year. Flowers bright yellow. Good for planting in front of tall shrubs, where its low, spreading growth hides their bare stems.

H. prolificum (Shrubby St. John's-Wort). A low, dense shrub, growing to about 3 feet. Leaves shiny green; flowers golden yellow. A very handsome shrub in mass plantings. July to September.

ILEX · Deciduous Holly

Ilex verticillata (Black Alder; Winterberry). This fine shrub is famous for its sprays of scarlet berries which are much used for decorating. Bears white flowers in June.

INDIGOFERA

Indigofera floribunda. A pretty shrub bearing rosy flowers from June until November.

ITEA · Virginian Willow

Itea virginica. A low-growing shrub bearing an abundance of fragrant white flowers. Foliage lustrous green, changing to red in fall. June.



Malus floribunda



Malus baccata



Malus ioensis Bechteli

JASMINUM · Jasmine

Jasminum nudiflorum (Naked-flowering Jasmine). A valuable shrub on account of its early blooming period. Foliage dark green; flowers bright yellow. March.

J. officinale (Common White Jasmine). A very graceful shrub, with long, slender branches. Foliage glossy green, affording delightful contrast with the finely scented white flowers. Blooms in spring.

KERRIA · Globe Flower

Kerria japonica (Corchorus japonicus). A low, green-branched shrub, with deeply cut, bright green foliage, changing to yellow. Flowers bright yellow, large, and showy. A very handsome shrub for mass planting. Continuous bloomer from June to October.

K. japonica argenteo-variegata (Variegated-leaved Kerria). A form of the preceding, and quite similar. Leaves are small, bright green, and margined with white edging.

K. japonica flore-pleno (Double-flowered Kerria). A vigorous shrub, with bright green foliage and double, yellow flowers, somewhat rose-shaped. July 1 to September 10.

LIGUSTRUM · Privet

Ligustrum amurense, North (Amoor River Privet). A shrub which will grow to fifteen feet if not trimmed. If planted in hedge, they should be at least a foot apart and closely trimmed each year. Will stand the coldest climates without injury.

L. amurense, South (Amoor River Privet). This is the most popular and valuable hedge plant for the South. It is evergreen, very dense in growth, a rich dark green, very compact; grows and establishes a good hedge in one year. Well adapted to general planting in the South.

L. Ibota. Hardy, strong grower, with curving branches. In June there are pretty white flowers, plentiful and fragrant, followed by bluish black berries.

L. Ibota Regelianum (Prostrate Privet). Similar to Ibota, but the branches are denser, twiggly, and horizontal-spreading, somewhat drooping at the ends. Very distinct and hardy. Highly valued for hedges. Needs no trimming.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). Good and useful for groups and mass planting. The healthy, glossy green leaves are persistent till late in winter. It stands close shearing better than any other plant.

Trained Globes, perfect specimens.

Trained Standards, very ornamental.

L. vulgare (Common Privet). A strong, upright grower, generally used as a hedge plant in Europe. The leaves turn to a purple hue in fall.

LAGERSTROEMIA

Crape Myrtle

Lagerstroemia indica. One of the most beautiful of all flowering shrubs. Grows to medium size, and is widely used in the South in specimen planting. Handsome red, pink and white flowers are borne from June until October. Not hardy north of the Ohio River.

LAURUS · Spice Wood

Laurus Benzoin. Grows to large size if not pruned. Foliage and wood aromatic; leaves large; flowers small, yellow. Can be sheared to any desired shape and makes excellent porch or lawn ornaments when used as tubbed specimens.

L. Sassafras. A handsome shrub, with light green foliage, changing to gold and red in fall. Likes a sunny location.

LONICERA · Honeysuckle

Lonicera bella albida. A pretty shrub of low growth. Foliage bluish green; flowers white. Blooms in April.

L. fragrantissima (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A large shrub with many spreading branches. Leaves bright green; nearly evergreen. Flowers creamy yellow; fragrant; open in early spring. Considered one of the finest plants where tall hedge is wanted.

L. Ledebouri. A vigorous, low-growing shrub. Flowers fiery red.

L. Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Flowers are white. Bears scarlet berries in late summer and fall. April.

L. tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful variety of considerable size. Leaves bright green; flowers light pink, followed by orange-red berries.

L. tatarica alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Flowers are white, and fragrant. In form and habit the same as the preceding.

L. tatarica rosea grandiflora. Flowers are creamy pink, large.

MALUS · Fragrant Flowering Crab

Malus atrosanguinea. A fine ornamental shrub of good size. Flowers and foliage are deep purple, followed by small fruits.

M. baccata. A large shrub or small tree. Foliage bright green; flowers white and fragrant.

M. floribunda. A handsome shrub, bearing sweet-scented, pink flowers. April.

M. floribunda Niedzwetzkyana. Bears pinkish white flowers. A fine decorative shrub. April.

M. pulcherrima Scheideckeri (Double-flowering Crab). The flowers of this variety are rosy white and of double formation.

M. ioensis Bechteli (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). A fine shrub, forming a symmetrical compact bush. The rose-like flowers are fragrant, double, and freely produced.

MYRICA · Wax Myrtle

Myrica cerifera. A large shrub, with deep green foliage, nearly evergreen; fragrant. Bears bluish purple berries.

PHILADELPHUS · Mock Orange

A family of pleasing shrubs, growing to about 10 feet. The flowers are usually fragrant, and borne in loose, open clusters, blooming in early May and lasting for about a month. They make valuable decorative shrubs in either mass or specimen planting.

Philadelphus coronarius (Common Mock Orange). A profuse bloomer, bearing snowy white flowers.

P. coronarius foliis aureis (Golden Mock Orange). A form of the above. Foliage is a beautiful golden yellow.

P. coronarius grandiflorus (Large-flowered Mock Orange). Flowers large, white; leaves large. One of the leading varieties for specimen planting.

P. Lemoinei, Avalanche (Hybrid Mock Orange). A pretty, graceful shrub, with slender, arching branches. Flowers white, and borne so profusely as almost to cover the shrub.

P. Lemoinei erectus. Another one of Lemoine's hybrids. Flowers white. Shrub has a vigorous erect habit.

POTENTILLA · Cinquefoil

Potentilla fruticosa. A low-growing shrub of upright habit. Foliage dark green; flowers golden yellow. A handsome shrub, used in mass planting. Blooms all summer.



The foundation planting makes this house inviting and cozy

PYRUS (ARONIA) • Chokeberry

Pyrus arbutifolia (Red Chokeberry). A handsome shrub, with downy, dark green leaves. Flowers are pure white, followed by scarlet berries.

P. nigra (Black Chokeberry). In foliage and habit the same as the preceding. Berries are black and large.

RHAMNUS • Buckthorn

Rhamnus caroliniana (Indian Cherry). A tall-growing shrub, with lustrous dark green foliage. Fruit red, changing to black; sweet.

R. cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A large shrub, with dark green foliage, changing to yellow in fall. The branches are thorny and almost impassable. A fine hedge plant. Bears a myriad of black berries.

R. Frangula (Alder Buckthorn). Grows to about 12 feet. Leaves dark green, changing to orange and red. Fruit red, changing to black.

R. latifolia. Ornamental woody plant. Grown chiefly for handsome foliage and attractive fruit.

RHODOTYPOS • White Kerria

Rhodotypos kerrioides. A handsome shrub, with large, green leaves and dainty white flowers. Black berries follow the blooming period. May.

RHUS • Sumach

Rhus canadensis (*R. aromatica*; Fragrant Sumac). A spreading shrub growing to 7 feet. The leaves are large, dark green, and delightfully fragrant and turn to scarlet in fall.

R. copallina (Black Sumac). Grows to 25 feet. Leaves glossy green, changing to red in fall. Flowers greenish, and borne at the ends of the branches. July and August.

R. cotinoides (Chittam Wood). A strong shrub of erect growth and irregular shape. Foliage smooth and glossy; flowers greenish yellow. May.

R. Cotinus (Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree). A large handsome shrub, presenting a novel appearance when in bloom. Bark brown; leaves bright green, changing to red and yellow; flowers smoky purple. A fine lawn shrub. May 20 to June 10.

R. glabra (Smooth Sumac). Long, narrow leaves; green above and white beneath, turning scarlet in fall. Flowers in large, pyramid-shaped clusters at ends of branches, followed by hairy seeds.

R. glabra laciniata. A most ornamental shrub with leaflets deeply cut and fern-like. In autumn it turns a beautiful crimson.

R. typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A very hardy shrub attaining 25 feet in height. Leaves dark green above, paler beneath, turning to scarlet, purple, and orange; fruit red. A brilliantly colored shrub in autumn.

R. typhina laciniata (Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumac). One of our most brilliant shrubs in fall, when the dark green foliage assumes dazzling tones of orange, scarlet, and purple. Leaves deeply cut and fern-like. Grows large enough to be useful in specimen planting, but for a blaze of color it should be planted in masses.

RIBES • Flowering Currant

Ribes aureum (Missouri or Flowering Currant). A medium-sized shrub, with green, shiny leaves and an abundance of fragrant yellow flowers. Fruit black.

R. Gordonianum (Pink-flowered Currant). A large shrub, with numerous erect branches. Foliage bright glossy green, turning to yellow; flowers rosy pink, deliciously fragrant.

ROBINIA

Robinia hispida (Pink Locust). Very beautiful and interesting when in bloom. The flowers are borne in loose nodding racemes, resembling a Wistaria blossom and are of a magnificent rose color. Blooms appear repeatedly during the summer.

SAMBUCUS • Elder

Sambucus canadensis (Common Elder). A tall shrub, with pithy stems. Bears large heads of white flowers, followed by dark red berries. June.

S. canadensis acutiloba. A fine shrub similar to the preceding. Leaves are deeply cut.

S. nigra (European Elder). Grows to 20 feet. Leaves dark green; flowers white, borne in large, flat-topped clusters. A showy, vigorous shrub. Berries black. June.

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). A form of the above with golden yellow foliage.

S. nigra albo-variegata. Grows to about 10 feet. Foliage is silvery green, with yellowish white markings.

S. racemosa plumosa. Bears large clusters of showy flowers. Leaves are deeply toothed and droop slightly.

SPIRAEA • Spirea

Length and abundance of bloom in flowering shrubs are given by the graceful Spireas. Some of them bloom in May, others in midsummer, and more in September. The blooming periods given are not absolutely accurate, for it depends largely on the climatic conditions, but the dates will prove near the average year after year. Spireas are graceful, compact bushes, and many of them possess great hardiness. They will bloom in profusion, if planted in fertile soil, and should be allowed full sun, although it is not necessary. A planting of Spireas is always a credit to the grounds, and for foundation and mass planting they are very useful.

Spiraea arguta. Flowers white, very profuse. Foliage dark green; fern-like. May.

S. Billiardii. Flowers rosy pink. Foliage deeply cut. June 5 to July 30.

S. Bumalda. A very free-flowering variety. Flowers rose-colored, borne in large clusters. All summer.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A dwarf variety growing to about 3 feet in height. Flowers crimson, blooming from June to October.

S. callosa. Flowers deep pink. Foliage bluish purple, very attractive. June to October.

S. callosa alba (Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea). A low form of remarkable beauty. Flowers white. All summer.

S. Douglasii. Branches are reddish brown. A very hardy form bearing large clusters of deep pink flowers. Largely planted in the West. June to August.

S. opulifolia. A tall variety, bearing clusters of white flowers, followed by red berries. June to August.

S. opulifolia aurea. One of the handsomest of all flowering shrubs. The flowers are ivory-white, produced in long, slender clusters. The leaves are a beautiful golden yellow, forming a delightful contrast with the white flowers and the foliage of other varieties. May 1 to June 1.

S. prunifolia plena (Bridal Wreath). An exceedingly attractive form, bearing a multitude of white flowers. The glossy green foliage becomes orange-red in fall. April and May.

S. Reevesiana. A tall shrub, bearing clusters of creamy white flowers. Branches droop slightly and are nearly hidden by flowers. May.

S. sempervirens. An upright shrub, with toothed leaves and clusters of pink flowers. July and August.

S. sorbifolia. A tall variety bearing long, showy clusters of white flowers. June.

S. Thunbergii. Flowers white; foliage bright green. The earliest blooming Spirea. April.

S. tomentosa. The dark green leaves are woolly beneath. From July to September deep pink, long, steeple-shaped flower-spikes are produced in great profusion.

S. Vanhouttei. A graceful shrub, with numerous arching branches. Leaves dark green, with toothed margins. Flowers snowy white, borne in great profusion. We consider this one of the ideal shrubs for general planting either in hedges, masses, or as specimens. April and May.



An unsightly hole becomes a beautiful sunken garden—Photographed the first year after planting



STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. A low shrub, with numerous gracefully arching branches giving a spray-like effect. Foliage glossy green, changing to red and purple. Flowers ivory-white, produced in abundance. A fine hedge plant. June.

S. Tanakæ. A fine shrub, with glossy foliage, turning to orange and red. Flowers white. June.

STEWARTIA

Stewartia pentagona. A medium-sized shrub, with spreading branches. Foliage bright green, changing to orange and red. Flowers white, large, and showy. A very pretty shrub. June.

STYRAX · Storax

Styrax japonica. A pleasing shrub, bearing a profusion of fragrant, showy, white flowers. A good specimen shrub, as it grows to 10 feet. June.

SYMPHORICARPOS · Snowberry

Symporicarpos racemosus (Snowberry). A low shrub, with smooth, dark green leaves. Flowers are deep rose, followed by white, bead-like berries, remaining on the bush until forced off. July.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry). A quick-growing shrub, producing a wealth of dark, purplish red berries in July.

S. vulgaris variegatus. Same as above, except the foliage which is handsomely marked with white and yellow.

SYRINGA · The Lilacs

Among garden shrubs the Lilac is an old, established favorite. White, lilac, and red are the basic colors, and the large flower-clusters of most varieties are sweetly scented. The plant itself does not usually exceed 15 to 20 feet in height, Japonica being the largest as it grows to 30 feet. The Lilac does not require much care, for it will do well in any ordinary garden soil, but best results will be secured if the soil is well fertilized and allowed moderate moisture. The larger trees make good lawn specimens but the smaller varieties give a more handsome effect in mass planting. Bloom in May or June.

Syringa japonica. The tallest Lilac. Leaves glossy green; flowers yellowish white. The latest blooming Lilac.

S. Josikæa (Hungarian Lilac). A late-blooming variety, with single, violet flowers.

S. persica. Pale violet flowers in large clusters. A pretty tree at all times.

S. persica alba. White flowers. Otherwise the same as Persica.

S. rothomagensis (S. Chinensis; Rouen Lilac). A handsome variety, bearing large clusters of purple-lilac flowers. A free-flowering shrub, worthy of more extensive planting.

S. vulgaris. A fine shrub, bearing fragrant, purplish flowers. Single.

S. vulgaris alba. The white variety of the above; very effective.

S. vulgaris, Charles X. Large clusters of reddish purple flowers; single.

S. vulgaris, Frau Bertha Dammann. Pure white, sweetly scented flowers; single.

S. vulgaris, Marie Legraye. A low variety, with large ivory-white flowers; single.

S. vulgaris, Mme. Lemoine. Large white flowers; double.

S. vulgaris, President Carnot. Lavender flowers with white center; double.

S. vulgaris, President Grevy. Blue flowers in large clusters; double.

S. vulgaris, Souvenir de Louis Spaeth. Pinkish purple flowers in large clusters; double.

TAMARIX · Tamarisk

Tamarix africana. A slender, graceful shrub, with light foliage and rosy white flowers. Branches are gently arching and have red bark. May.

T. gallica (French Tamarisk). A tall shrub, with bluish green leaves. Flowers are pink, and so dense as nearly to hide the branches. May.

Tamarix, continued

T. hispida aestivalis. A vigorous, rapid-growing shrub, with feathery foliage. Flowers rosy white; very profuse. June to August.

T. odessana (Caspian Tamarisk). A small shrub, with bright green foliage. Flowers pink. July.

VIBURNUM · Snowball

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple-leaved Viburnum). A graceful, medium-sized shrub, producing an abundance of snowy white flowers, followed by black berries. June.

V. cassinoides (Withe-Rod). A hardy, free-flowering shrub, with green foliage changing to purple and red in fall. Flowers rosy white, followed by dark red berries. June.

V. dentatum (Arrow-Wood). A low-growing shrub with broad bright green leaves deeply cut on margin. Flowers creamy white, borne in large flat clusters, followed by purple berries. June.

V. dilatatum (Japanese Bush Cranberry). A handsome graceful shrub of medium height. Foliage bright green, deeply cut. Flowers white, followed by scarlet fruits. A free-flowering shrub. Very useful for lawn planting. May and June.

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Tall-growing shrub, with marked, heart-shaped leaves. Flowers in large clusters; white; borne in May.

V. Lentago (Sheepberry). Upright, with bright green leaves and creamy white fragrant flowers, followed by black egg-shaped fruits.

V. molle (Common Viburnum). A vigorous hardy shrub, with dark green foliage and large red flower-clusters. June.

V. nudum (Large Withe-Red). An upright shrub with slender graceful branches and thick bright green leaves. Flowers ivory-white, changing to pink, followed by dark blue fruit. July.

V. Opulus (High-bush Cranberry). A tall upright shrub with broad bright green foliage. Flowers creamy white, followed by scarlet berries which remain on the shrub all winter. A very handsome variety the year round. June.

V. Opulus nanum. A dwarf variety. Useful for edging and for planting in front of taller growing shrubs. In foliage and flower the same as the preceding.

V. Opulus sterile (Snowball). A fine shrub, bearing globes of snowy white flowers. One of the old garden favorites and a very pleasing lawn shrub. May.

V. prunifolium (Black Haw; Stag-Bush). A tall-growing shrub with lustrous dark green foliage. Flowers snowy white, borne in erect clusters. A very handsome shrub for specimen planting. June.

V. tomentosum. A vigorous hardy shrub of spreading habit. Foliage dark green with coppery edges. Flowers white, produced in large clusters and followed by red berries.

V. tomentosum plicatum (Japan Snowball). A handsome vigorous shrub, with showy white flowers in globe-shaped clusters. Foliage is dark green, making a delightful contrast with the white flowers. A neat-appearing lawn shrub.

VITEX

Vitex Agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). A tall-growing shrub with extremely showy, dark green, aromatic foliage. Flowers lilac, borne in dense drooping clusters. A rare shrub, and very ornamental for lawn planting. July and August.

V. Agnus-castus alba. In form, habit, and foliage the same as the preceding. Flowers white. August.

XANTHORRHIZA

Xanthorrhiza apiifolia (Yellow-Root). An attractive low-growing shrub with bright golden yellow wood. Leaf clusters are bright green. Flowers chocolate-purple. A handsome shrub for planting in front of taller growing varieties. Also very useful in masses by itself.

ZANTHOXYLUM · Prickly Ash

Zanthoxylum fraxineum. A tall bushy shrub with yellowish flowers, with red anthers. Fruit red and very ornamental. Prickly branches with an aromatic odor when bruised.



Frau Karl Druschki



Gruss an Teplitz



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria

ROSES

This list of "Fifty Best," is the result of careful elimination and study during an experience of many years of rose-growing for quality plants. We have the utmost confidence in the sturdy quality of the plants and know they will meet the best expectations of the Rose-lover. The list is sufficiently extensive to cover the range of colors, types and various habits so as to provide Roses for all purposes. We cannot portray in type the sturdy, reliable qualities of the Roses offered herein and can only urge a trial order to convince the purchaser of the superior quality and worthiness of the list of "Fifty Best."

HYBRID PERPETUALS

June Roses.—Hardy, strong-growing plants that bloom most profusely in June and then follow with only a scattering bloom the remainder of the summer.

Frau Karl Druschki.	White.	Ulrich Brunner.	Red.
Margaret Dickson.	White.	Paul Neyron.	Pink.
Anna de Diesbach.	Red.	Radiance.	Pink.
General Jacqueminot.	Red.	Mrs. John Laing.	Pink.
Her Majesty.	Pink.	Captain Christy.	Pink.
Marshall P. Wilder.	Red.		

HYBRID TEAS

Hardy Everblooming Roses.—Not so vigorous in growth as the 11. P. Roses but continuous in bloom until frost.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.	White.	Killarney.	Pink.
White Killarney.	White.	Mme. Caroline Testout.	Pink.
Gruss an Teplitz.	Red.	La France.	Pink.
Mme. Jules Grolez.	Red.	Mme. Melanie Soupert.	Yellow.
Radiance.	Red.	Mme. Ravary.	Yellow.
Dean Hole.	Red.		
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.	Flesh.		

TEAS

The Cream of the Everblooming Roses.—Delicate and dainty in flower—continuous bloomers. Dwarf-growing plants. They need slight protection in the winter.

White Maman Cochet.	White.	Maman Cochet.	Pink.
Bon Silene.	Red.	Etoile de Lyon.	Yellow.
Freiherr von Marschall.	Red.	Mme. Franziska Kruger.	Yellow.
Papa Gontier.	Red.	Marie Van Houtte.	Yellow.
Duchesse de Brabant.	Pink.		
Mme. Lambard.	Pink.		

RUGOSAS

Japanese Roses.—For hedges or heavy mass and screen planting. Rugosa. Red.

Rugosa. White.

DWARF POLYANTHAS

Dwarf Plants—Continuous Bloomers.—Fine for edging or bed planting.

Baby Rambler.	Red.	Ænnchen Muller.	Pink.
Baby Echo.	Pink.	Orleans.	Red.
Erna Teschendorff.	Red.		

CLIMBING ROSES

For trellises, porches, screens, or ground covering.

Alberic Barbier.	Yellow.	Excelsa.	Red.
American Pillar.	Pink.	Lady Gay.	Pink.
Christine Wright.	Pink.	Silver Moon.	White.
Climbing American Beauty.	Red.	Tausendschön.	Pink.
Dorothy Perkins.	Pink.	Memorial.	White.

ORNAMENTAL VINES AND CLIMBERS

For porch draperies or for covering walls, fences, stumps, or other unsightly objects, vines and creepers have a place all their own. They grow rapidly, are hardy, and require no care. Some vines like shade, while others are fond of the sun. They should be planted in a deep rich soil, and an occasional top-dressing of decayed manure will help them to make a strong growth. In the list below we offer those which we think will give the best satisfaction.

AKEBIA quinata. A fine ornamental vine and one of the best climbers we have. Foliage dark green, nearly evergreen; flowers are rosy purple, produced in late spring.

AMPELOPSIS

Amelopsis Lowii (New Japanese Ivy). A new variety with small cut leaves of a more delicate habit of growth than *A. Veitchii*, and colors more brilliantly in the fall, and supersedes the Boston Ivy when better known.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). A high, climbing vine, covered with deep green foliage which changes to fiery red in fall. A rapid grower; very handsome.

A. quinquefolia Engelmannii. In some respects similar to the preceding, but the leaves are smaller and more numerous. An excellent vine for porch drapery.

A. Veitchii. Japanese or Boston Ivy. A graceful rapid-growing vine with handsome lustrous green foliage, which assumes a yellow tint in fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon (Dutchman's Pipe). A vigorous rapid-growing climber, bearing chocolate-colored flowers resembling a pipe in shape; leaves are large round, and deep green.

CELASTRUS · BITTERSWEET

Celastrus orbiculatus (Oriental Bittersweet). A tall, vigorous vine with bright green leaves and orange-yellow flowers.

C. scandens. A high-climbing vine with bright green leaves. Pods are golden and crimson, persisting all winter.

CLEMATIS

Clematis coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). A handsome hardy climber, with broad sea-green leaves; flowers scarlet or purplish, produced in June.

C. Flammula (Sweet Clematis). A vigorous climber, nearly covered with dark green leaves, persisting until early winter; flowers white and sweetly scented. A handsome vine which does well in a sunny location.

C. Jackmanii. Large, velvety purple flowers borne in great profusion.

C. paniculata (Japanese Clematis). A vigorous hardy climber considered by many as one of the most useful of hardy vines; bears white flowers in late summer.

C. Henryi. A free-flowering variety, bearing ivory-white flowers.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Flowers purplish red, making a delightful contrast with the dark green foliage.

C. Ramona. A vigorous vine, bearing an abundance of deep sky-blue flowers of large size. A very handsome climber and one of the best of its color.

DOLICHOS japonicus (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*; Kudzu Vine). A remarkable vine suitable for any purpose that a vine can be used for. The leaves are bright green and the flowers are purple. A wonderful vine on account of its rapid growth.



A formal garden planned and planted by us

EUONYMUS

Euonymus radicans. A hardy, rapid-growing vine with small rich green foliage which remains on the vine until winter.

E. radicans reticulata. A form of the preceding, with leaves variegated with silvery white.

E. radicans vegeta. A low, trailing evergreen considered as one of the finest vines. Foliage is abundant, glossy green. In a short time this vine will cover up stumps, walls, or other unsightly objects.

E. Kewensis. New. A variety of Radicans with miniature glossy green foliage. Especially adapted for wall and alpine gardening, also for edging. Very hardy and easy to grow.

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). An old favorite climbing vine of great merit. It is very hardy and is now being used extensively for covering walls and the sides of houses.

LONICERA · Honeysuckle

Lonicera chinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). A pretty vine with dark green purple-shaded foliage; flowers white changing to yellow, delightfully fragrant.

L. japonica Halliana (Japanese Honeysuckle). A handsome evergreen climber with dark dense foliage; fragrant flowers, white on opening, changing to buff when fully expanded. Blooms almost continually during the summer.

L. sempervirens (Trumpet or Coral Honeysuckle). This handsome vine has greenish foliage and fiery scarlet flowers. A splendid vine for porch draperies.

LYCIUM chinense (Matrimony Vine). A hardy vigorous climber, bearing an abundance of purple flowers in summer, followed by vivid red berries in autumn. An excellent vine for trellis or pergola decorations.

PERIPLOCA graeca (Silk Vine). A tall-growing climber densely covered with dark green glossy leaves. Flowers chocolate-purple inside and greenish white outside; fragrant.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle). A great favorite of everybody and useful for ground-cover in shady places. Pretty evergreen leaves, and blue flowers very early in spring.

TECOMA radicans (*Bignonia radicans*; American Trumpet Vine). A splendid climbing vine with large compound leaves, flowers orange-red inside and clear bright red on the outside, borne in July and August. A very handsome vine and one of the few flowering in midsummer.

VITIS cordifolia (Frost Grape). A vigorous high-climbing vine often seen growing wild in the woods where it mounts to the tops of the trees. Foliage deep green and shining on both surfaces. Bears black berries.

V. Labrusca (Fox Grape). A strong climbing vine, bearing large purple-black berries which are often used for making jam or jelly; leaves large rich green on top, downy beneath.

WISTARIA

Wistaria chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A rapid-growing vine bearing purplish flowers in dense clusters, making a delightful contrast with the pale green foliage.

W. chinensis alba (White Wistaria). Quite similar to the preceding, but the flowers are pure snowy white. A handsome vine for use as a porch drapery.

W. frutescens (American Wistaria). Somewhat smaller and more slender than the Chinese variety. Foliage is dark green; flowers are a pleasing dark reddish purple.

W. frutescens magnifica. Considered by many people to be an improvement over Frutescens. The flowers are borne in large clusters and are more numerous. Their color is a delightful lilac-blue with yellow spots. Earlier than Frutescens.

W. multijuga (Japanese Wistaria). A rapid-growing vine with bright green foliage, bearing purplish or lilac-blue flowers in immense clusters.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

Hardly any other class of plants in horticulture has, within the last few years, come forward into popularity and prominence so fast as the Herbaceous Perennials. But no other plants have, even including the rose, within recent years, had such an enormous and important addition in species and varieties from all over the globe. They form a class of plants second to none in variety, hardiness, beauty, usefulness and general satisfaction. Once established, they appear as sure as spring comes, year after year. They require probably less attention, yet respond to a liberal treatment more readily, than any other plant in the garden.

ACANTHUS mollis latifolius (Bear's Breech). An exceedingly decorative plant, with large, shapely, dark green leaves and showy purple flowers; blooms in late summer.

ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum (Milfoil; Yarrow). A very attractive perennial, growing to about 2 feet. Foliage is rich green. Pink flowers are borne in dense compact heads. An excellent border plant. June to September.

A. Ptarmica, The Pearl. Pure white flowers in great profusion from June to September.

A. Ptarmica, Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow). Considered an improvement over the preceding. Flowers are more perfect in form, larger, and better for cutting purposes.

ACONITUM Napellus bicolor (Monkshood). Pale blue-and-white flower-spikes; very showy.

AGROSTEMMA Coronaria (*Lychnis Coronaria*; Mullein Pink). White and red. Stout, erect-growing plants with silvery foliage. June and July.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum (Madwort). A large-growing plant bearing compact masses of golden yellow flowers. Excellent for massing or planting in rockeries. April and May.

ANCHUSA italicica, Dropmore Variety (Italian Alkanet). A perennial of distinct merit. The flowers are large, bluish white and borne on strong stalks 4 to 5 feet high. May to July.

A. italicica, Opal. Pale blue flowers; quite distinctive. May and July.

ANEMONE japonica. Among the best autumn flowering perennials. Noble white flowers, fine for cutting. Also beautiful pink and semi-double varieties.

A. japonica, Queen Charlotte. An attractive plant, growing about 3 feet high, producing large pink flowers in great profusion.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Golden Marguerite). A bushy plant growing to about 2 feet high, and bearing an abundance of ivory-white flowers. A pretty border plant.

A. tinctoria Kelwayii (Hardy Marguerite). Rich golden yellow, profuse bloomer. First-class cut-flower.

AQUILEGIA caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). A handsome and distinct variety. The flowers are large, sometimes 2 inches across, with large colored spurs, usually tinted light yellow.

A. californica hybrida. A fine collection of distinct merit. Colors are yellow or dark red. Effective in the border or for edging.

A. canadensis (Common American Columbine). A compact, numerous-branched plant, bearing an abundance of red-and-yellow flowers. Very showy and valuable for planting in the hardy garden.

A. chrysanthia (Golden-spurred Columbine). A tall, vigorous-growing plant, bearing an abundance of large fragrant yellow flowers.

A. chrysanthia alba-plena. The same as the preceding, except that it has white flowers.

ARABIS alpina (Rock-Cress). A neat plant for rocks, gardens, and hardy borders. The flowers are snowy white.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). A rapid-growing hardy plant, reaching a height of about 4 feet; flowers purple, fragrant. August.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly-Weed). Grows to about 2 feet. Bears clusters of orange-yellow flowers. July and August.



A mass of Peonies or a mixed Perennial border is always interesting



ASTER · Michaelmas Daisy, or Starwort

A family of hardy perennials that have proved themselves handsome and useful in border planting. They bloom in September and possess a wide range of white, pink, and blue colors. A hardy border is not complete without at least a few Asters. The varieties in this list are the newer introductions.

Beauty of Colwall. A fine hybrid of recent introduction. Flowers are pleasing lavender-blue.

Feltham. A rapid-growing variety, bearing large flowers of sky-blue.

Grandiflorus. Flowers deep purple, large, borne on sturdy stems about 3 feet tall. A handsome variety.

Novi-belgii. A good-sized plant with many stems. Covered with white, pink, and blue flowers in September.

Novi-belgii, St. Egwin. Handsome flowers of cherry-pink.

Fall-Flowering Asters

Novæ-angliæ. A tall-growing species, bearing clear purple flowers.

Novæ-angliæ roseus. Similar to the preceding but bearing pretty rose-colored flowers.

Novæ-angliæ, Mrs. F. W. Raynor. Large; deep crimson.

Snowflake. Grows to nearly 2 feet. Flowers pure white.

Tataricus. A tall-growing Aster, reaching a height of 6 feet. The plant is almost completely covered with bluish violet flowers in October.

Top Sawyer. A pleasing variety bearing numerous violet-shaded flowers.

White Queen. One of the handsomest pure white Asters known.

ASTILBE japonica (Japanese Astilbe; Spirea). White, feathery racemes. Also pink varieties.

BAPTISIA australis (Blue False Indigo). A showy plant with bluish green leaves. Flowers are dark blue and borne in long sprays in July.

BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy; Tree Celandine). A very pretty plant, growing to about 3 feet. Leaves are large and make a delightful contrast with the rose-colored flowers. August.

BOLTONIA asteroides (False Chamomile). A free-flowering perennial, producing white flowers somewhat resembling the asters in shape.

B. latisquama. In form and habit the same as the above. Flowers are reddish lavender, borne in autumn.

CALLIRHOE involucrata (Poppy Mallow). A low-growing plant with a distinct trailing habit. Useful for covering exposed places. Flowers reddish purple, blooming throughout the summer.

CAMPANULA carpatica (Carpatian Harebell). A pretty low-growing plant of great hardiness. Flowers are large, light blue, produced almost all summer.

C. carpatica alba. Like the preceding except that it has white flowers.

C. Medium (Canterbury Bells). One of the old favorites in a hardy garden. The flowers present many variations of blue, red, and white.

C. persicifolia (Peach Bells). Large flowers of lilac-blue, borne on sturdy stems, nearly all summer.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower). A tall-growing plant bearing long spikes of bluish lilac flowers. Very conspicuous in the hardy border. September.

CASSIA marilandica (American Senna). Grows to a considerable height and bears an abundance of golden yellow flowers nearly all summer.

CENTAUREA montana (Perennial Cornflower). Grows to about 2 feet. Bears large bluish white flowers. June to September.

CERASTIUM tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer). An attractive low plant of creeping habit. The leaves are bright shining green; flowers are white, contrasting nicely with the foliage. Makes a dense carpet on steep banks or other places which you wish to cover. May and June.

CHELONE Lyonii (Turtlehead). A pretty plant growing to about 3 feet, bearing dark, shining foliage and pyramidal clusters of purplish flowers.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These hardy flowers have much to recommend them for general planting. For instance, they bloom in late fall, some of the varieties even unfolding a handsome flower after slight flurries of snow. They are good for cutting and keep quite a while in water. They should be planted in early spring to give an abundance of bloom the next fall.

Pompon Varieties

Baby. Small flowers of bright golden yellow.

Fairy Queen. Soft cherry-pink; blooms in mid-season.

Golden Pheasant. A rich golden yellow.

Model of Perfection. Snowy white.

Rhoda. Soft blush pink.

Rufus. Light red.

Old-Fashioned Large-Flowering Varieties

Alaska. A strong-growing plant, bearing large snow-white flowers in great profusion.

Indian. Very brilliant red.

Golden Queen. Yellow.

Old Homestead. Delicate soft pink.

Victory. Snowy white.

CHRYSANTHEMUM maximum (Shasta Daisy). Large, white Daisy-like, for rockery flowers; hardy and vigorous. 2 to 3 feet. July to October.

CIMICIFUGA racemosa (Snakeroot). A tall showy plant, bearing long spikes of white flowers. June and July.

CLAYTONIA virginica (Spring Beauty). The light flesh-pink flowers are borne in great abundance in early spring. A pleasing plant for the hardy border.

CLEMATIS Davidiana (Shrubby Clematis). Grows to about 3 feet. Bears large dark green leaves and numerous fragrant lavender-blue flowers. August.

C. erecta (*C. recta*). The flowers are white, sweet-scented, and borne in large dense clusters. July.

CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). A low-growing plant bearing a multitude of tiny bell-shaped flowers. The blooms are fragrant, drooping, and present a handsome appearance. June.

COREOPSIS lanceolata grandiflora. A pleasing flower which starts to bloom in early summer and continues until frost. Flowers are yellow with darker eye. Quite showy plant and valuable for cutting.

C. verticillata. Similar to the preceding, except that the flowers are small and the foliage is more deeply cut. June and July.

DELphinium (Hardy Larkspur). Among the most showy of all herbaceous perennials. Hardy and everblooming; fine for cut-flowers.

D. Belladonna. Handsome flowers borne in great abundance on tall, upright spikes. The color is a pronounced sky-blue. Blooms from June until frost.

D. chinense (Blue Butterfly). A distinct perennial, growing to a height of about 18 inches. Large blossoms of deep blue are profusely produced on upright spikes during summer.

D. chinense album. A pure white form of the preceding. June to frost.

D. formosum. Handsome flowers of deep rich blue with white center.

DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). A strong plant, bearing an abundance of rosy pink flowers. May.

D. deltoides (Maiden Pink). The flower of this dainty plant is deep red with a lighter eye. A handsome plant for rockeries or edging. June.

DICENTRA formosa (Plumy Bleeding-Heart). The flowers of this perennial are of dainty soft rose-color, borne on stems about 1 foot high. May to August.



Globe Flowers



Larkspurs



English Daisies

DICTAMNUS Fraxinella (Gas-Plant). A handsome hardy perennial, with reddish purple fragrant flowers and glossy green leaves. In dry weather, all parts of this plant emit a vapor which is inflammable; therefore its name. July.

D. Fraxinella albus. Similar to the preceding in every way except that the flowers are pure snowy white. July.

DIGITALIS gloxiniaeflora (Foxglove). The bell-shaped flowers are spotted and strikingly colored, some of them being rosy red, some purple, and others white; a pleasing plant for borders. June and July.

DORONICUM caucasicum (Leopard's Bane). An attractive perennial growing to about 2 feet and bearing large yellow flowers. Foliage is heart-shaped, making a pleasing contrast with the showy bloom. Effective borders. May.

EUPATORIUM ageratoides (White Snakeroot). A common perennial growing to about 5 feet and bearing a multitude of white flowers in August and September.

E. coelestinum. A pretty plant growing to about 2 feet. The flowers are light violet-blue remaining on the plant from August until frost.

EUPHORBIA corollata (Flowering Spurge). A handsome plant, growing to about 3 feet and bearing a multitude of small snowy white flowers in July and August.

FERNS

For shady positions on home grounds or on the northern side of the house, Ferns make ideal plants. They do not require full sun and they are easy to cultivate.

Adiantum pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). A graceful Fern growing to about 1 foot. Foliage is light and thread-like.

Aspidium acrostichoides (Wood Fern). Grows to about 1 foot, and covered with dark shining green leaves. An evergreen Fern of great merit.

A. marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). The fronds of this variety are broad and thick. Grows to about 18 inches.

Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). A handsome plant which does best in wet soil. Grows to about 1 foot.

O. Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). One of the tallest of our Ferns, growing to 2 or 3 feet. Foliage dark green and drooping. A graceful plant.

Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). Grows to a height of 2 or 3 feet. Foliage pretty and deeply notched.

O. cinnamomea regalis (Royal Fern). The fronds of this variety are pale green. Considered by many as one of the handsomest of the larger Ferns. 24 to 36 inches.

FUNKIA cærulea. The foliage of this perennial is dark green, making a pleasing contrast with a bluish lavender flower. July and August.

F. lanceolata. One of the best late-blooming plants in our list. The flowers are lilac-blue. October.

F. Sieboldiana. Luxuriant foliage. Flowers small and drooping. Good in the border or massed with shrubs.

F. subcordata grandiflora. The flowers are large, pure white, contrasting nicely with a bold dark green foliage.

F. undulata media picta. One of the most beautiful plants on account of its variegated foliage. The leaves are green with white edges. Flowers are purple. An excellent plant for edging. August.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Grows about 2 feet high. The flowers are large, colored gorgeous yellow with dark brown center. May to November.

GYPSOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). A pleasing plant, growing to about 3 feet high. Bears dense masses of small, snowy white flowers, excellent for cutting. Makes a nice contrast with plants of varicolored flowers. June and July.

Gypsophila paniculata flore-pleno. New. The double flowering Baby's Breath. Beautiful and still scarce.

HELENIUM autumnale superbum (Sneezeweed). A pleasing plant growing to about 5 feet. Bears sulphur-yellow flowers in August and September.

H. autumnale superbum, Riverton Gem. The flowers are yellow, changing to red when fully developed; excellent for cutting. August and September.

HEPATICA (Liver Leaf). Blue flowers. 8 to 10 inches. April, May.

HELIANTHUS Maximiliani. The Sunflowers are so well known that they do not need any introduction. This variety is the latest bloomer of all, its large yellow flowers opening in autumn.

H. mollis. The flowers are large, sulphur-yellow; foliage is whitish green. August and September.

H. multiflorus flore-pleno (Double Hardy Sunflower). The blooms of this handsome variety resemble the Dahlia in form, being golden yellow and borne in great profusion during July and August.

H. multiflorus maximus flore-pleno. One of the largest of all Sunflowers, its sulphur-yellow blooms sometimes reaching a diameter of 8 inches. August and September.

HELIOPSIS Pitcheriana (Orange Sunflower). A desirable hardy plant, with flowers of a deep golden color, about 2 inches in diameter, which last a long time after cutting. July to September.

HELLEBORUS niger (Christmas Rose). A valuable hardy plant, blooming in late winter and early spring. The blossoms are white tinted with purple, about 3 inches in diameter, and useful for cut-flowers. March.

HEMEROCALLIS Dumortieri. The flowers of this upright-growing perennial are a dainty orange-yellow, borne on stalks about 2 feet high. May and June.

H. flava (Yellow Day Lily). One of the best-known varieties. Fragrant, lemon-yellow flowers are borne in June.

H. Florham. A strong-growing plant 3½ feet high. Flowers sulphur-yellow, large and trumpet-shaped. June and July.

H. fulva (Tawny Day Lily). The trumpet-shaped orange flowers are borne on strong upright stalks which grow to about 5 feet. June to July.

H. Kwanso flore-pleno. The large double copper-red flowers are borne in June and August.

H. Thunbergii. The latest Day Lily to bloom. The flowers are rich lemon-yellow and very fragrant. July.

HESPERIS matronalis (Sweet Rocket). Sweet white-and-pink flowers. 2 feet. May and June.

HEUCHERA sanguinea (Alum Root). Graceful, nodding sprays of crimson flowers; nearly all summer. 1½ feet.

HIBISCUS, Mallow Marvels. A vigorous-growing plant with delicate foliage and large red, pink, and white flowers. August. Pink and white.

H. Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). The flowers of this variety reach 6 inches in diameter. Color is a light rosy pink with darker shading. An excellent plant for hardy border. August and September.

H. Moscheutos, Crimson Eye. The largest flowering Hibiscus. The blooms are pure white with a large spot of dark red in the center. August and September.

HOLLYHOCKS. The Hollyhock has been a favorite plant in the hardy garden for many years, and it is as valuable today as it was when first planted. It does not require much care but does well in good, fertile soil. Double white, red, yellow, pink and maroon.

HYACINTHUS candicans (Grape Hyacinth). A summer flowering Hyacinth, with numerous, graceful, pure white, bell-shaped flowers.

IBERIS sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). The snowy white flowers are borne in dense flat heads on a sturdy plant growing to about 10 inches high. April and May.



Columbine



Canterbury Bells



Shasta Daisy

IRIS

For early spring beauty in the hardy garden, plantings of Irises are always valuable. The blooms are of many colors and open in May. The stiff, reedy, bright green foliage is pretty all through the summer. Irises do not require much care, but like a sunny location and fairly rich soil. We have selected the varieties which will give the best satisfaction in this location and offer them to you in the following list.

Iris Germanica German Iris

These are perhaps the best known of the Iris family. The blooms open in May, are about 3 inches across, and present a wide variation in color.

Chereon. Standards lilac-mauve; falls bluish violet.

Cytheree. Dark lavender and rich blue.

Florentina alba. A free-flowering variety of large pure white flowers.

Honorabilis. Standards golden yellow; falls mahogany brown. A handsome variety.

Iris King. Standards sulphur-yellow; falls dark red, with golden margin. A very brilliant variety, excellent in masses with other sorts.

Lohengrin. Standards and falls are a clear even shade of rosy pink. Flowers large and borne in abundance.

Maori King. Standards golden yellow; falls deep crimson. A low-growing variety bearing large flowers.

Mme. Chereau. Standards and falls pure white with a delicate blue edging.

Mrs. H. Darwin. Standards snowy white; falls white with touch of bluish violet. A pleasing combination.

Mrs. Reuthe. Large, white, bordered light blue.

Ossian. Straw-yellow and violet.

Pallida dalmatica. One of the handsomest of the German Iris family. A vigorous grower, reaching a height of 4 feet and bearing an abundance of large fragrant flowers of lavender-blue.

Queen of May. Bright rosy lilac.

Iris Kaempferi • Japanese Iris

The Japanese Irises are considered to have the largest blooms and to show the greatest variety of color. They bloom early in July and continue to disclose their glorious colors until the middle of August. A mass planting of Japanese Irises always present a very beautiful effect.

Kuro-Kumo. A handsome variety; dark purple, with golden yellow spots.

Oniga-Shima. Rich royal purple, veined with white.

Sano-Watashi. Large snowy white blooms with delicate rosy blotches.

Shi-un-Ryo. Grayish white with deeply marked violet veins.

Shippo. Pale lilac with dark purple veins.

Tokyo. Large snowy white flowers.

Tora-Odori. Intense shining purple with grayish splashes.

Yomo-no-Umi. Snowy white; handsome variety; early.

Extra-Fine Mixed Sorts.

Iris Sibirica

Sibirica. Deep bluish purple.

Sibirica alba. Snowy white, with pale bluish veins.

Sibirica orientalis. A free-flowering, deep blue variety.

Sibirica, Snow Queen. A free-flowering Iris, bearing large snowy white blooms.

LATHYRUS latifolius (Everlasting or Perennial Pea). Rapid-growing vine, with clusters of flowers in white, red and pink. 8 to 12 feet. All summer.

LAVANDULA vera. Sweet lavender. An old garden favorite bearing an abundance of blue flowers with a delightful fragrance. Grows to about 3 feet. July, September.

LIATRIS pycnostachya (Blazing Star; Gay Feather). An excellent plant for any use in a hardy border with flowers of different colors. The blooms of this variety are purple, borne in dense spikes, and present an attractive appearance in the hardy border.

LILIMUM auratum (Gold-banded Lily). Grows to about 4 feet; leaves lustrous green; flowers purple, with dull crimson spots and a broad golden yellow band running through the center of each petal.

L. speciosum album. Large white flowers with greenish white band running through the center of each petal.

L. speciosum rubrum, or roseum. Large white flower, covered with numerous primrose spots.

L. tigrinum splendens (Tiger Lily). Flowers are large golden yellow with black spots.

LINUM perenne (Flax). Blue and White sorts. Pretty, feathery foliage. Profuse bloomers, throughout the summer. 1 to 1½ feet.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Grows to about 3 feet high; flowers fiery scarlet borne on long spikes.

L. syphilitica hybrida (Great Lobelia). A hybrid of our native Lobelia producing large spikes of bluish white flowers in July and September.

LUPINUS polyphyllus (Lupine). Blue, White and Pink shades. Very handsome, pea-shaped flowers. One of our choicest perennials, but prefers porous and rather sandy soil. 2 to 3 feet. June and July.

LYCHNIS chalcedonica (Champion). A pretty plant, growing to about 2 feet high, bearing large heads of brilliant orange-scarlet flowers from June to August.

L. Haageana. Flowers brilliant orange-scarlet, large size. May and June.

L. Viscaria splendens flore-pleno (German Catchfly). This plant grows about a foot high, forming a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and bears spikes of large, deep red, fragrant flowers.

LYTHRUM roseum superbum (Rosy Loosestrife). Very effective; long, graceful stems of rosy purple flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July to Sept.

MERTENSIA virginica (Bluebells). An early-flowering plant growing to about 1½ feet. The flowers are lilac-blue fading to rosy pink. May and June.

MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). A showy plant growing to about 3 feet and bearing numerous crimson-scarlet flowers in July and August.

M. didyma rosea (Bee-Balm). Somewhat like the preceding, but flowers are rosy pink. June to August.

M. didyma, var. (Cambridge Scarlet). A bright scarlet. New.

MONTBRETIAS. Brilliant flower-spikes, produced in quantities. Resembles a gladiolus, but in miniature form; they are quite hardy, but require a covering of leaves or manure in the winter.

MYOSOTIS palustris semperflorens (Forget-me-not). A useful plant for sandy places. Bears numerous bright blue flowers in May and September.

ONOTHERA missouriensis (Evening Primrose). A pleasing plant growing about 1 foot high. Bears an abundance of large golden flowers in July and August.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. A compact plant about 8 inches high, spreading over large plots of ground. Its dark glossy green foliage is so dense that it is valuable as an evergreen ground-cover. Spikes of blue flowers during May and June.



Peonies are to many people the most showy flowers of the garden



Sedum spectabile

PAEONIA • Peony

If there is one flower that is destined to outrival the rose, it is the modern Peony. A multitude of charming colors are seen in the many varieties given in our list—snowy white, fiery pink, brilliant scarlet, and other shades and tints are represented. The proper time to plant Peonies is in September, October, and November. If planted then there is every chance that they will bloom the following June. Peonies like a rich soil and will respond gratefully to a little attention.

All plants offered and priced are three- to five-eyed, one-year plants, transplanted or divisions. Two-year plants are double the price of one-year; three-year plants are three times the price of one-year.

Agida. Semi-double; bright showy red, free bloomer. Midseason.

Alexander Dumas. Medium size; light violet-rose, creamy white collar of narrow petals, mingled with the wide center petals; fragrant. Medium height; free bloomer. Early midseason. Good cut-flower variety.

Asa Gray. Large, semi-rose type; pale lilac, sprinkled with minute dots of deeper lilac; fragrant. Medium height and habit.

Avalanche. Fine, creamy center, with stripes of carmine of rare delicacy and beauty.

Baron J. Rothschild. Bright, silvery pink, center sometimes purplish pink.

Baroness Schroeder. Very large, globular, rose type; flesh-white, fading to mixed white; fragrant. Tall, strong growth; very free bloomer. One of the finest Peonies grown. Midseason.

Boadicea. Delicate white, touched with carmine. Strong grower. Medium late.

Boule de Neige. Very large, medium, globular, compact, semi-rose type. Milk-white, guards and center prominently flecked crimson. Tall, erect, free bloomer; extra good. Early midseason.

Canari. Medium size. White guards, tinted pale pink, center amber-white, changing to white; carpels and stigmas pink; fragrant. Habit medium. Late.

Couronne d'Or. Large, flat, semi-rose type. Pure white, with a ring of yellow stamens around a tuft of center petals, tipped carmine. Medium tall; splendid grower; free bloomer. Late. One of the best white varieties.

Delachet. Large, medium compact, rose type. Violet-crimson slightly tipped silver. Strong; erect; medium height; very free bloomer. Late midseason. Extra good for garden or commercial plantings.

Delicatissima. Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose, carpels greenish yellow and very hairy, stigmas creamy white; fragrant. Very strong, tall grower; fine habit; free bloomer. Extra-good keeper and shipper. Midseason.

Dr. Bretonneau. Large, compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac, center milk-white, shaded amber; fragrant. Free bloomer. Midseason. Extra-good commercial variety.

Duc de Wellington. Large, bomb, with white guards and sulphur center. Medium tall, vigorous grower; free bloomer. Late.

Duchesse de Nemours. Medium size. Pure white crown, sulphur-white collar, no crimson flecks; fragrant. Vigorous grower; medium height; very free bloomer. Early. Extra-good commercial variety.

Edulis Superba. Large, loose, flat crown. Bright mauve-pink. Early. Strong, upright; free bloomer. One of the best commercial pinks for Decoration Day.

Eugene Verdier. Very large, compact, typical rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, outer guard petals lilac-white; fragrant. Very erect, rather dwarf habit, with extra-strong stems; free bloomer. Late.

Felix Crousse. Large, globular, typical bomb. Brilliant red. Strong, vigorous grower; medium height; free bloomer. One of the best red varieties.

Festiva Alba. Rose type. Blooms of the largest size, double to the center; pure white, crimson fleck. Dwarf grower, making it desirable for planting around shrubbery borders.

Festiva Maxima. Very large, globular, rose type. Pure white center, prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac-white on first opening. Very tall, strong, vigorous grower. Early. The most popular white variety for cut-flowers.

Golden Harvest. Medium size, loose, bomb, or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose, center creamy white, developing many wide petals of a peach-blossom pink on strong plants; fragrant. Dwarf habit; very free bloomer. Midseason.

James Kelway. Very large, loose, semi-rose type. Rose-white, changing to milk-white, tinged yellow at the base of petals. Strong grower; medium height. Early midseason.

Jenny Lind. Bomb type. Light pink with silvery reflex, narrow white petals interspersed with the center petalage. Midseason.

Lady Dartmouth. Small, flat, loose rose type. Milk-white collar, cream-white center, flecked with green; large and small petals intermingled. Medium height; free bloomer. Early.

La Perle. Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Deep lilac-white, blush center, prominently flecked carmine; fragrant. Extra strong; free bloomer. Midseason.

La Rosiere. Large, flat, medium compact, semi-double. Outer petals pure white, shading to cream-white in the center, pale green carpels with white stigma. Habit medium. Midseason.

L'Indispensable. Perfect shaped flower of a delicate creamy color, shaded pink. Midseason.

Livingstone. Very large, compact, perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose, with silver tips, central petals flecked carmine; odor lacking. Very strong; medium height; free bloomer. Extra-good variety.

Louis Van Houtte. Medium size, semi-rose type. Deep carmine-rose, tipped silver, with fiery reflex—very brilliant coloring; fragrant. Medium height and habit. Late.

Mme. Bucquet. Large, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform, very dark crimson-amaranth. Strong; upright; medium height; free bloomer. Very attractive brilliant variety. Midseason.

Mme. Calot. Very large, rose type. Pale hydrangea-pink, center shaded darker, collar tinted silver. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Early.

Mme. De Vatry. Very large, compact, high crown. Lilac-white guards and crown, sulphur-white collar of wide petals, center flushed crimson; fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. Extra.

Mme. De Verneville. Large, very full, bomb. Pure white, center blush when first open, fading to pure white, prominent carmine flecks. Medium height; extra-free bloomer.

Mme. Emile Galle. Large, compact, flat, rose type. Deep lilac-white, changing to milk-white in the center. Medium tall; strong; free bloomer. Late.

Mme. Forel. Large, very compact, globular, imbricated, rose type. Violet-rose, with a silvery tipped center. Medium tall; spreading habit. Late.

Mme. Lemoinier. Large, compact, rose type. Pale lilac-rose fading to lilac-white, collar of cream-white petals almost concealed, very wide center petals flecked crimson; fragrant. Tall; vigorous; fine habit. Late midsummer.

Marechal Vaillant. Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Dark mauve-pink. Tall, heavy, coarse stem, barely supporting the heavy bloom. Late.

Marguerite Gerard. Large, compact, semi-rose, developing into a crown with stamens. Very pale hydrangea-pink, fading to nearly white, center petal minutely flecked dark carmine. Strong; medium height; free bloomer. Late.

Marie Stuart. Anemone-crown type. Color a delicate lavender, flecked with crimson, which fades a pure white as the flower ages. Midseason.

Meissonier. Medium size, bomb, developing a crown with age. Uniform brilliant purple-red; fragrant. Very tall; stems weak; free bloomer; very brilliant coloring. Midseason.

Mireille. Very large, compact, globular, rose type. Milk-white, very large center petals, distinctly edged dark crimson. Strong, tall grower. Very late. Extra good.

Modele de Perfection. Large, compact, rose type. Guards and collar light violet-rose, very wide, high center petals shaded darker; fragrant. Medium dwarf; free bloomer. Extra good. Late.

Monsieur Dupont. Large, flat, semi-rose type. Milk-white center splashed crimson, showing stamens. Erect; tall; free bloomer. Midseason.

Monsieur Jules Elie. Very large, medium, compact high crown. Pale lilac-rose, collar lighter, shaded amber-yellow at the base. Medium height; strong growth.

Officinalis Rubra. Large, globular bloom; brilliant crimson. This is the early-flowering red Peony so common to the old-time gardens, much used on Memorial Day when the Chinese Peonies bloom too late.



A well-planned Hardy Border is the most interesting garden of all



Peonies, continued

President Taft. Very large, flat, compact, semi-rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, color minutely splashed on a white background, center prominently flecked crimson. Very tall; long stiff stems. Midseason.

Princess Beatrice. Large, compact, high crown. Guards and crown light violet-rose, collar cream-white, center flecked crimson; fragrant. Strong; vigorous; medium height; very free bloomer. Early midseason. Extra-good tricolor.

Rosy Dawn. Large, snow-white flower, tinged blush at first, resembling a great white water-lily.

Rubens. Deep brilliant red.

Rubra Superba. Large, compact, informal rose type. Deep rose-carmine or crimson; fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late. Considered the best very late crimson.

The Moor. Medium size. Purple-garnet. Medium tall; vigorous grower; free bloomer. Rich color.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Very large, compact, semi-rose type. Pale, hydrangea-pink, minutely splashed violet-rose, guard petals fading to nearly white; fragrant. Very strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Midseason.

Victor Hugo. Brilliant carmine-red. Medium height and habit. Late.

Single Peonies

Albiflora. Purest white, center golden yellow. Very floriferous.

Queen of May. White with violet shadings; good bloomer.

Rosy Dawn. Large white flowers, tinged pink. Extra good.

The Moor. Medium size; vigorous grower; good bloomer; rich purple-garnet color.

Paeonia Officinalis

This type is the old-fashioned variety which blooms very early, before the Chinensis varieties.

Alba flore-pleno. Large double white flowers. The earliest white Peony.

Rubra flore-pleno. Very dark red.

Tenuifolia flore-pleno. Double flowers of rich glowing crimson. Fine feathery foliage. Early.

PAPAVER

Poppy

Papaver nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A very pretty plant about 1 foot high. Flowers cup-shaped, white, yellow, and scarlet.

Papaver Orientale

Oriental Poppy

Goliath. Huge blooms of fiery scarlet.

Mahogany. A pleasing flower of mahogany-red.

Mrs. Perry. Salmon-rose.

PARDANTHUS chinensis (Blackberry Lily). Grows about 3 feet high; flowers golden yellow spotted with deep violet-brown. Seed resembles blackberries. July and August.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. A charming plant, about 4 feet high, bearing long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers.

PHLOX

One of the daintiest and prettiest of all hardy perennials. Unlike the average flowers of the perennial class its beauty lies in the great clusters of small flowers.

Frau Anton Buchner. Clear snowy white, borne in large clusters on low-growing stems.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.

Phlox, continued

Bridesmaid. Pure white with reddish eye; large flower.

Henri Murger. A clear white with deep rosy center, borne in large handsome trusses.

R. P. Struthers. Bright rosy carmine with red eye.

Rynstrom. A new variety with large pinkish white blooms; large trusses.

F. G. Von Lassburg. Large flowers of snowy white.

Bacchante. Bright rose with carmine eye.

Champs Elysees. A pretty variety of pinkish red.

Coquelicot. Clear scarlet with carmine eye; a pleasing variety.

Eclaireur. Pleasing rose with reddish center.

Jeanne d'Arc. Snowy white; a late-flowering variety.

Mrs. Jenkins. A low-growing variety, bearing huge clusters of snowy white flowers.

Pantheon. A pleasing bright rosy pink.

Siebold. Considered to be much better than the popular Coquelicot. Bright scarlet.

Edmond Rostand. Reddish violet, white center.

La Cygne. Pure white, pale pink center; enormous flower.

Rosenberg. Carmine-violet, dark red eye.

Richard Wallace. White, with red eye.

Phlox Subulata • Moss Pink

Alba. Large snow-white flowers.

Atropurpurea. A pleasing variety, bearing large panicles of reddish purple flowers.

Rosea. Bright rose.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginica (False Dragonhead). Grows about 3 feet high; bears long spikes of reddish flowers.

P. virginica alba. A pure white variety of the preceding.

PINKS

Her Majesty. A pleasing plant, growing to about 1 foot and bearing large snowy white flowers.

Homer. Rosy red with maroon center; double flowers fringed on the edge.

White Reserve. A pure white variety possessing a spicy fragrance. Ever-blooming.

PLATYCODON grandiflorum (Balloon Flower). Grows to a height of about 2 feet; bears handsome, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers all summer.

P. grandiflorum album. Same as above, except that it has white flowers.

PLUMBAGO Larpenteæ (Leadwort). A low plant widely used as edging. The flowers are beautiful deep blue. August and September.

POTENTILLA pyrenaica (Cinquefoil). A pretty flower, golden yellow; borne on a sturdy stem about 18 inches high. June to August.

PRIMULA veris (English Cowslip). An attractive hardy plant about 9 inches high. Flowers in a wide range of color in April and May.

P. vulgaris (English Primrose). An early-blooming plant, bearing bright golden yellow flowers; fragrant.

PYRETHRUM hybrideum. Single-flowering. A desirable plant for hardy border on account of its early blooming and the value of the flowers for cutting. Rose, crimson, and purple are the predominant colors in the different varieties.

P. uliginosum (Giant Daisy). Grows to 4 or 5 feet high, and bears a myriad of large daisy-like, clear white flowers. July to September.

RUDBECKIA laciniata flore-pleno (Golden Glow). A popular plant growing to a height of 6 feet. The flowers are golden yellow, produced in masses in summer.

R. maxima. A distinct plant growing to about 8 feet; bears bright yellow flowers of great size from June until September.

R. Newmanni. This variety bears an abundance of dark amber flowers from June to October.

R. purpurea (Giant Coneflower). Grows to about 3 feet and bears huge flowers of reddish purple from July to October.

R. subtomentosa. Grows to about 2½ feet high. Completely covered throughout summer with a mass of brilliant sulphur flowers with reddish purple centers.



Stokesia cyannea



Yucca filamentosa



Tritoma Pfitzeri

SALVIA azurea (Meadow Sage). Grows about 3 feet high; produces an abundance of sky-blue flowers in August and September.

S. Greggii. About 2½ feet high. The small leaves emit a delightful aroma. The deep crimson flowers are borne on long slender spikes. Useful for edging and masses. Not quite hardy with us. July to October.

SCABIOSA caucasica (Pin-Cushion Flower). A pleasing plant growing to about 18 inches, and bearing good-sized lavender flowers. June to August.

S. japonica. Grows to about 3 feet; bears clear blue flowers from June until September.

SEDUM acre (Golden Moss). Largely used for covering graves, etc. Foliage golden green; flowers orange; dwarf.

S. spectabile (Showy Sedum). A tall variety; produces large heads of light red flowers in late summer.

S. spectabile, Brilliant. A handsome form of the preceding. Flowers bright red.

SOLIDAGO canadensis (Goldenrod). Grows to a height of 5 feet, and bears dense masses of golden yellow flowers from July to September.

S. Virgaurea nana. Grows to about 15 inches, and produces deep amber-yellow flowers. One of the best plants blooming in late summer. August and September.

STENANTHIUM robustum (Mountain Feather Fleece). Graceful, pure white flowers in compound panicles. 3 to 4 feet. July and August.

STOKESIA cyannea (Stokes' Aster). A handsome plant, about 2 feet high, and bearing huge sky-blue flowers from July to October. One of our most handsome and effective perennials.

S. cyannea alba. In form the same as the preceding. Flowers are pure white, borne from July to October.

TRADESCANTIA virginiana (Spiderwort). A fine plant producing an abundance of small bluish white flowers from June to October. Leaves slender and reed-like. One of the old garden favorites.

TRITOMA (Kniphofia) Pfitzeri (Flame Flower; Torch Lily). The long spikes, tipped with flaming orange-scarlet, are simply gorgeous. One of the most striking of all flowers. Good for cut-flowers and interior decoration. August and September.

T. Uvaria grandiflora. The flowers of this variety are rich Indian red and yellow, changing to reddish yellow; very striking in the hardy border.

TROLLIUS europaeus (Globe Flower). Large, lemon-yellow flowers on long stems; fine for moist grounds. 1½ to 2 feet. May and June.

TUNICA saxifraga. Rosy pink flowers; dark green, small foliage. 6 inches. July to September.

VERONICA amethystina (Speedwell). A handsome perennial, growing to about 2 feet and bearing an abundance of blue flowers in May and June.

V. incana. The spikes of brilliant blue flowers contrast nicely with the silver-green foliage. July and August.

V. longifolia subsessilis. We cannot speak too highly of this hardy plant, for it is without doubt one of the best for the hardy garden; grows about 2 feet high. It produces an abundance of sky-blue flowers in August and continues to bloom until late fall.

V. spicata (Speedwell). Very pretty spikes of blue flowers in June and July. 1 to 1½ feet.

V. virginica. Bears long spikes of snowy white flowers from June until August.

VALERIANA officinalis (Hardy Garden Heliotrope). Grows to a height of about 5 feet and produces an abundance of fragrant pink flowers; deeply cut green foliage. June and July.

VINCA minor (Periwinkle; Trailing Myrtle). A fine old-fashioned evergreen plant, widely used for ground-covering, for rockeries, or for planting beneath trees, for it delights in a shady place. Foliage dark, glossy, and so dense as to produce a beautiful green carpet. Bears numerous blue flowers in midsummer.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle). A hardy plant which will give your garden a tropical look. The leaves are evergreen, sharp, and spiny on the edges. The waxy, bell-shaped flowers are borne on a slender stem often 6 feet tall.

GRASSES

Arundo Donax (Reed Grass; Great Weed). Often attains a height of 15 feet. Should be planted in clumps.

Erianthus ravennae (Plume Grass, Hardy Pampas). Grows about 6 feet. Makes a dense clump.

Eulalia gracillima univittata (Japan Rush). A graceful ornamental grass, growing to about 6 feet. The reeds are long, narrow, and bright green in color.

E. japonica variegata. An ornamental grass with long green leaves striped with white. Grows to about 6 feet.

E. japonica zebra. A striking ornamental grass marked with golden yellow bands running across the leaf.

Polygonum arundinaceum variegata (Variegated Ribbon Grass; Gardener's Garters). Grows to about 3 feet. Foliage is large, variegated white and green. A handsome ornamental grass for bordering large beds. 12 to 15 inches high.



Ornamental Grasses

FRUIT TREES FOR ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Fresh fruit is always desirable for the table; therefore, it is good policy to have a few fruit trees in the garden. A few Apple, Peach, Pear, or Cherry trees do not cost very much and they bear luscious fruit that you will like. Grapes are another fruit that should be on the home grounds, because the vine is ornamental, and the fruit is healthful. The trees given in our lists are extra strong and are well suited for nearly all localities.

APPLES

Summer

Benoni. Orange-yellow with reddish blush. July.
Early Harvest. Medium-sized Apple; pale yellow; tender, juicy, nicely flavored. July.

Rambo. Green, striped with red; subacid.

Red Astrachan. Large size; juicy, nicely flavored. Tree hardy; good bearer. July and August.

Red June. Medium-sized Apple; red. June and July.

Sweet Bough. Handsome fruit; pale golden yellow with a faint reddish blush. July.

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow skin and tender juicy flesh; heavy bearer. June and July.

Autumn

Chenango. Medium-sized Apple with pleasant taste; red skin. July and August.

Fall Pippin. A large Apple with delicious tender flesh. The trees are hardy and vigorous growers and bear heavy crops. August and September.

Fameuse (Snow Ball). Medium size; deep red color, flesh white; fine flavor. September and October.

Gravenstein. Large to very large. Skin pale yellow with reddish streaks; excellent flavor; keeps well. October.

Maiden Blush. Medium-sized; lemon-yellow skin and reddish cheek; quality and flavor fine; trees strong growers. August.

Oldenburg (Duchess of Oldenburg). Flesh white, juicy; pleasing flavor; trees low growers and much fruit can be picked from the ground. It will thrive anywhere. July and August.

Rambo. One of the old favorites; size medium; color yellow, streaked with red; flesh tender; flavor spicy; tree vigorous. October.

Smokehouse. Very popular and very good; crisp and juicy.

Winter

Arkansas Black. Yellow flesh; flavor fine. A long-keeping variety. November to January.

Baldwin. Large. Skin red all over; flesh crisp and rich. Quick grower. November to April.

Banana. Large to extra large; golden yellow; flesh rich subacid; delicious banana-flavor. November to March.

Ben Davis. Keeps late; trees hardy. November to March.

Delicious. Without a doubt this is one of the best Apples for all sections of the country. It is hardy, vigorous, and bears heavy crops of luscious fruit. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, juicy; flavor slightly acid but very pleasing. Its color is dark red, shading to yellow.

Fallawater. Very large; skin grayish green; flesh yellow; mildly sweet. October to December.

Greenville (Winter Maiden Blush). Reddish cheek; fine flavor. November to January.

Grimes (Grimes' Golden). Medium sized; flesh yellow, tender; flavor spicy and pleasing. A fine Apple for eating raw or for cooking; keeps well. October to January.

Jonathan. Large; fiery red; flesh juicy, tender; flavor subacid, delicious. Excellent for home or market. October to January.

Northwestern (Northwestern Greening). Large to very large; color greenish yellow; flesh juicy, subacid. November to March.

Paragon (Mammoth Black Twig). Large; flesh tender, subacid, fine quality. November to April.

Ralls (Rall's Janet). Large; yellow; flavor pleasing; flesh juicy. November to March.

Rambo. Yellowish white, with dull red stripes; tender.

Rome (Rome Beauty). Large; round; red stripes; fine flavor; excellent quality. November to February.

Roxbury (Boston Russet). Yellow with reddish cheek; flesh tender, juicy. December to May.

Stark. Large; yellow, with red shadings; flesh yellow, mildly subacid, excellent flavor. December to May.

Stayman Winesap. Large; red stripes; flesh yellow, juicy. Without doubt one of the best for either home or market use. November to April.

Tompkins King (Tompkins County King). Large; red. October to December.

Winesap. Medium size; shape oblong; color dark red; flesh yellow. November to March.

Yellow Bellflower. Very large; dull yellow; flavor is juicy and agreeable. October to January.

York Imperial. Size medium, round; color greenish yellow, with reddish stripes; flesh tender; flavor juicy. One of the best varieties for home use. November to May.

Dwarf Apples

Baldwin
Gravenstein
King Lady
Oldenburg

Red Astrachan
Wealthy
Yellow Transparent

CRAB-APPLES

Hyslop. Large; crimson; acid.

Martha. Flavor spicy; bright yellow, with red shadings.

Red Siberian. Large; spicy; good for cooking.

Transcendent. Yellow with a red cheek.

Whitney's Seedling. Very large; glossy green with red blotches; flesh juicy; flavor pleasant.

Yellow Siberian. Like Red Siberian except that fruit is yellow.

APRICOTS

Early Golden. Medium size; yellow; juicy.

Harris. Bright yellow with red cheek; nicely flavored.

Moorpark. Fruit large, yellow with crimson cheek; flavor juicy.

CHERRIES

Oxhearts

Bing. Dark brown; flesh dark; flavor high; size large.

Tartarian (Black Tartarian). Flesh juicy; flavor sweet. Extra large.

Wood (Governor Wood). Yellow; flesh juicy; delicious.

Bigarreaus

Napoleon. Extra large; pale yellow; flesh juicy; flavor sweet.

Rockport. Large; golden yellow; flesh red, juicy, firm; flavor sweet.

Schmidt. One of the largest. Color malibogany; flesh dark, juicy.

Spanish (Yellow Spanish). Large; flesh firm, fine quality.

Windsor. Large; flesh firm; flavor delicious.

Duke Cherries

Baldwin. Dark red fruit. Ripens in June.

Dyehouse. Good-sized fruit, ripening very early.

Late Duke. Large berries, blackish red; ripens late.

May Duke. Flavor pleasing; ripens early.

Large Montmorency. Bright red; flesh juicy; flavor rich.

Richmond (Early Richmond). Light red, medium-sized; very sour.

Morello

English. Fair-sized, red; flavor acid.

PEACHES

Alexander. Medium-sized; flesh white. Freestone. July 1.

Beer's Smock. Large; orange-yellow. Free. August 1.

Carman. Without doubt one of the finest both for market and table. Fruit is large and oval-shaped; flesh firm and yellowish with red tinge; flavor spicy. Free. July 10.

Champion. Large; creamy white with reddish cheek; juicy; flavor sweet. August 1 to 15.

Crawford Early. Fine quality. Free. September 10.

Crawford Late. High quality; flesh sweet. Free. September 25.

Elberta. Fruit large to extra large; golden yellow with reddish stripes; flesh juicy; flavor rich sweet. Tree is vigorous, hardy, and bears heavy crops. One of the best for market or table. End of August.

Globe. Large; flesh juicy; yellow; flavor pleasant. Free. Sept. 20.

Hale Early (J. H. Hale). Flesh white; quality fine. Free. August 10.

Heath Cling. Very large; flavor pleasing. Last of September.

Lemon Cling. Large; pale yellow with dark red cheek. September.

Lemon Free. Lemon shape and color; large; flavor good. September.

Mayflower. Large; red all over; flavor delicious. Semi-cling. July.

Mountain Rose. Large; flesh white; delicious. Free. August 25.

Oldmixon Cling. Large; flesh juicy; flavor sweet. September.

Oldmixon Free. Large; flesh yellowish; flavor rich. August and September.

Salway. Large; flesh yellow, juicy; flavor sweet. Free. October 10.

Snead. Flavor fine; quality excellent. Free. July.

Stump (Stump the World). Large; flesh firm; flavor fine. September 20.

St. John (Yellow St. John). Large; sweet; flesh juicy. Free. August 25.

PEARS

Summer

Bartlett. Large; flavor luscious. August and September.

Clapp Favorite. Large; flesh juicy; flavor fine. August.

Early Harvest. Large; hardy; prolific bearer. July.

Tyson. Flavor excellent; flesh juicy. July.

Wilder. Flesh is fine grained, tender; subacid flavor. July and August.

Autumn

Barseck (Bartlett-Seckel). Large; possesses a pleasing flavor. September.

Clairgeau (Beurre Clairgeau). Large; flavor excellent. October.

Angouleme (Duchesse de Angouleme). Large; extra-fine quality; juicy; flavor rich. October.

Flemish (Flemish Beauty). Large; juicy; rich. September.

Howell. Large, possessing a sweet and buttery flavor. September.

Kieffer (Kieffer's Hybrid). Large; flesh juicy; high flavor. October and November.

Seckel. Flesh fine-grained; flavor sweet and melting; early. Sept.

Sheldon. Large; flavor spicy; rich and delicious. November.

Winter

Anjou. Large; flesh coarse; flavor pleasing. October and November.

Lawrence. Juicy, spicy flavor. Best in December and January.



Elberta Peaches



Concord Grapes the most prolific

PLUMS

Abundance (Botan). Large; juicy; flavor sweet; small pit. August.
America. Large size; color red; trees bear young.
Arctic (Moor's Arctic). Small; purplish skin; flavor sweet. September.
Bradshaw. Flesh juicy; quality good; flavor excellent. August.
Burbank. Very distinctive flavor. September.
French Damson. A large Plum of fine flavor.
German Prune. Large; dark purplish; flesh yellowish; flavor pleasing.
Green Gage. Good size; tree is a strong grower.
Gueii. Fruit purple; large size; flavor subacid.
Lombard. Medium-sized; flavor pleasing. Excellent for canning.
Pottawattamie. Large reddish Plum of the Wild-goose type.
Pride (Shippers' Pride). Large; blackish purple; juicy; flavor sweet. September.
Red June. Large; skin purplish red; flesh yellow; quality good. July 1.
Shropshire (Shropshire Damson). Flesh juicy; highly flavored.
Wild Goose. Sweet; juicy; bright red skin.
Yellow Gage. Large; juicy; very rich flavor. August.

QUINCES

Apple, or Orange. Large; delicious; skin golden yellow.
Champion. Large; quality fine; flavor very pleasing.
Meech (Meech's Prolific). Fruit large; orange-yellow.
Rea (Rea's Mammoth). Larger than Orange and somewhat resembling it.

MULBERRIES

American (New American). As good as Downing but the tree is hardier. June and July.
Downing (Downing's Everbearing). Fruit large; black; flavor sweet, rich, and pleasing. June and July.

DIOSPYROS · Persimmon

Virginiana. A small fruit resembling a plum; yellow; flavor sweet, if exposed to frost.

SMALL FRUITS GRAPES Black

Campbell. Strong-grower; black berries; flavor sweet.
Concord. Fine black variety; juicy and sweet; the standard variety in most sections.
Eaton. Brownish black; juicy and sweet.
Ives. Large berries borne in compact bunches; flavor pleasing.
Moore (Moore's Early). Large; flavor fine; quality excellent.
Worden. Large; pleasing flavor; vines strong and productive.

Red

Agawam. Large; tender; juicy; flavor very good.
Brighton. Large; flavor and quality excellent; an early ripener.
Catawba. Large; flavor fine.
Delaware. Very sweet spicy flavor.
Lindley. Large; flesh tender; flavor sweet.
Wyoming. Larger than Delaware; flavor sweet.
Vergennes. Large; flavor rich and delicious; keeps well.

White

Duchess. Large; flesh juicy with a very sweet flavor.
Diamond (Moore's Diamond). Flesh juicy; flavor pleasing.
Niagara. Perhaps the best white Grape; bunch and berries large; pale yellow when fully ripe; flavor sugary.
Pocklington. Large bunch; vine hardy and productive.
Colerain.

CURRENTS

Champion. Large; black; flavor excellent; bush is a strong grower.
Cherry. One of the largest; flavor spicy; bush strong.
Fay (Fay's Prolific). Large; red; bush hardy; productive.
Naples (Black Naples). Flavor tart; excellent for jellies.
Versailles (La Versailles). Berries large, borne in long bunches.
White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; a good bearer.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing. Large; greenish white; flesh soft and juicy.
Houghton. Medium-sized; pale red; flavor sweet.
Josselyn (Red Jacket). Large; red; flavor spicy.
Smith (Smith's Improved). Large; light green; flesh sweet.

RASPBERRIES

Red and Yellow

Columbian. A native variety of large size.
Cuthbert. Large; red; flavor luscious and sweet.
Golden Queen. Large; amber-yellow; flesh firm.
Louden. Large; rich crimson in color. Possesses a very rich sub-acid flavor.
Marlboro. Large; reddish berries possessing a fine flavor. Ripens early.
St. Regis. Large; deep red; fine flavor.

Black

Cumberland. Very large; flesh firm, juicy, and very sweet.
Farmer (Plum Farmer). Berries are thick; juicy; good quality; flesh firm; flavor spicy.
Gregg. Large; good quality; flesh purple; flavor excellent. Bush is a very abundant bearer.
Kansas. Large; firm; flavor excellent.

BLACKBERRIES

Early Harvest. Medium-sized; flesh tender; juicy. Bush is a vigorous grower and heavy cropper.
Eldorado. Pleasing melting flavor; sweet. Bush hardy and productive.
Erie. Large berries of good quality; ripens early.
Rathbun. Extra-large; quality good. One of the best Blackberries for general planting.
Snyder. Flavor sweet and melting; medium size. Bush hardy and produces enormous crops.

DEWBERRIES

Lucretia. Sometimes called Trailing Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome; flavor very pleasing.

STRAWBERRIES

Aroma. An old standard variety, bearing large delicious berries.
Clyde. Large size; excellent quality; ripens early.
Dunlap. Ripens in mid-season; keeps well; berries medium size.
Excelsior. A productive plant bearing large berries; ripens early.
Gandy. By many considered one of the best. Berries large; light red; ripens very late. Plant is sturdy and yields immense crops.
Haverland. Ripens early; good size; flavor delicious.
Mitchell. Medium-sized; flavor fine. Plant is a sturdy grower and heavy cropper.
Stevens (Stevens' Late Champion). Ripens very late. Berries large, firm; flavor good.

Autumn-bearing Strawberries

Americus. Fruit is large, firm, and possesses a pleasing flavor; ripens in September.
Progressive. Good-sized berries; red; flavor good; ripens until frost.
Superb. Large to extra large; flavor excellent; ripens from August 15 to November 15. Practically everbearing.

RHUBARB · Pie-Plant

Linnaeus. The best Pie-Plant. Stalks ripen early, are tender, and possess a spicy flavor.

Queen. The stalks of this variety are extra large. Very good for canning or cooking.

ASPARAGUS

Barr's Mammoth. Stalks are large; flavor good.

Palmetto. Early; thick green stems; very prolific.

Columbian Mammoth White. A strong-growing variety producing large white shoots.

Giant Argenteuil. A very early variety. The shoots are of huge size and possess a superb flavor. Not likely to rust.

NUT FRUITS

HICORIA · Hickory

Hicoria laciniosa. *Shellbark Hickory.* A vigorous-growing tree with dense green leaves. Bears small nuts with edible sweet kernels.

HAZELNUT · Filbert

English. Low-growing trees of great hardiness and producing an abundance of round nuts. Kernel has an excellent flavor. Useful in making desserts.

American Filbert Seedlings. The common Hazelnut. A hardy tree bearing tender, edible nuts.

CASTANEA · Chestnut

Castanea americana. *American Chestnut.* A very valuable tree both on account of its fruit-bearing characteristics and as an ornamental.

C. japonica. *Japanese Chestnut.* A dwarf-growing tree bearing immense crops of large, finely flavored nuts.

Paragon. A handsome tree bearing numerous sweet, edible nuts of large size.



At a trifling cost and a little effort, anyone can have berries

PECAN

Louisiana Paper-Shell. This species of trees grow to large size. Valuable for shade trees and for the edible nuts they produce. Our trees are grown from large, selected thin-shelled nuts.

Schley. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical grower; kernel plump.

Stuart. Regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled; very good quality.

Van Deman. Rich and well flavored. Medium large, elongated.

JUGLANS · Walnut

Juglans cinerea. *Butternut.* A handsome tree with grayish bark; produces large elongated nuts. Kernel very meaty, sweet, and delicious.

J. nigra. *Black Walnut.* A native tree of large size. Produces large crops of delicious meaty nuts.

J. regia. *English Walnut.* Produces large crops of delicious thin-shelled nuts. Too well known to need description.

J. Sieboldiana. *Japanese Walnut.* Excellent for ornamental planting. The large nuts are produced in clusters. Kernels are edible and delicious.

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ALPHANO HUMUS

FOR THE LAWN AND GARDEN

Alphano Humus is a dry, pulverized substance, odorless, extra rich in plant-food elements, and a natural soil-builder—not a stimulant. It puts the springy, rich black woods qualities into the poorest hard-pan soil. It is better than manure, and contains no weed seeds.

Use it freely in your flower-garden, about your shrubs, in the vegetable-garden, and on your lawn at all seasons. It is lasting in its results, and adds to all soils that very necessary element—humus or decayed vegetable matter.

For the dressing of lawns and golf-courses it is ideal—sightly, sanitary, and soluble—and will produce a glorious greensward. A hundred pounds will cover 100 square feet an inch thick.

LAWN GRASS SEED

In our very extensive landscape work we have experimented with many different combinations of seeds for the securing of the best lawns, and have finally arrived at a mixture that we believe will obtain the best maximum results for the production of a quick and permanent lawn. We recommend most highly the two mixtures offered below:

Berryhill Mixture. The very highest grade mixture for general lawns, containing the various seeds suitable for this climate and average soil conditions.

Berryhill Shady Nook. For sowing under trees and for shady locations.

GARDEN FURNITURE, POTTERY, ETC.

In our city store, corner of Second and Locust Streets, we have a very fine assortment of garden furniture in wood, cement, and stone, as well as garden and porch pottery of all descriptions. The city store also supplies our large local and suburban trade with cut-flowers and decorative plants for all occasions. Funeral and wedding flowers are handled with the utmost intelligence, care, and promptness.

BEDDING PLANTS AND VINES

*A Special List Each Spring
Sent on request*

Each spring we have ready from our own greenhouses a complete assortment of plants for beds, boxes, porch decorations, etc. The varieties consist of Geraniums, Cannas, Scarlet Sage, Snapdragons, Zinnias, and all of the old-fashioned bedding plants. The fact that we have built up a shipping business extending into all states of the Union for these plants is evidence that their quality is the very best. A special list with prices will be sent on request.

PORCH AND WINDOW-BOXES

There is nothing that will help so much to add the finishing touches to that part of the house which most people see as a Window or Porch-Box. We recommend the use of boxes 2 to 3 feet in length, or 4 feet at the most; where longer spaces are to be covered we advise placing them in sections of 2, 3, or 4 feet, rather than using long and heavy one-piece boxes, which are impractical and expensive to handle. The vines cover the joints and give the effect of one continuous box.

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY COMPANY

Nursery: Jonestown Road
City Store and Office: Corner Second and Locust Streets

Harrisburg, Penna.